

A Most Compleat
COMPENDIUM
OF
GEOGRAPHY,
GENERAL and SPECIAL;
Describing all the
Empires, Kingdoms, and Dominions,
IN THE
Whole WORLD.

Shewing their
Bounds, Situation, Dimensions, Ancient and
Modern Names, History, Government, Re-
ligions, Languages, Commodities, Divisi-
ons, Subdivisions, Cities, Rivers, Moun-
tains, Lakes, with their Archbishopricks,
Bishopricks, and Universities.

*In a more Plain and Easie Method, more Compen-
dious and Useful than any of the Lesser Sort.*

Together with an *Appendix* of General-Rules
for making a large GEOGRAPHY,
with the great Uses of that Science.

*Very Necessary for the right Understanding of the
Transactions of these Times.*

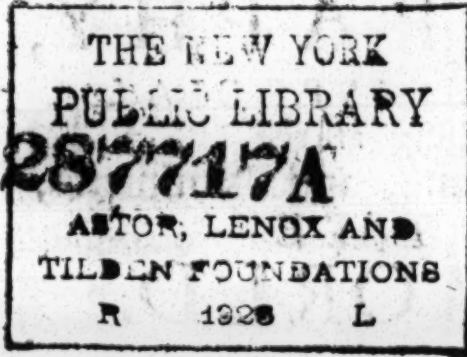
Collected according to the latest Discoveries,
and agreeing with the Choicest and
Newest MAPS.

The Fifth Edition, Corrected and
much Improved.

By LAURENCE ECHARD, M. A.
of Christ's College in Cambrige.

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Arms in Little-Britain.

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Polman Dec 5, 1928

To the Reverend and truly Learned
Dr. JOHN COVEL, Chan-
cellor of York, and Master of
Christ-College in Cambridge.

Reverend Sir,

TO have your Name prefixed
to this *Book*, will give you
sufficient Reason no less to
marvel at my Boldness than Folly;
but the Right of Dedication, every
Scribler assumes to himself, may in
some measure save me harmless;
and your Goodness which truly
knows how to pardon the rash At-
tempts of *Youth*, has animated me
to shelter this small *Trifle* under
the Patronage of your Name. I
will not go about to extenuate my
Crime, by such fulsome *Panegyrics*
as Dedications are usually stuffed
withal; for those are the common
Badges of Mercenary Pens, which
too oft betray the Wit as well as

The Epistle Dedicatory.

the Integrity of such Writers. I do not pretend in the least to better your Understanding by this small *Compendium*, or to add any thing to the knowledge of a Person who is already so well acquainted with the World, and has seen so many famous Countries : Neither do I make use of your Name to avoid (the common Fate of Young Writers) *Envy*, for to be thought worthy of that, shall be my greatest Glory ; but chiefly because the Name of so eminent a *Patron* may give the greater Encouragement to others, and that this *Science* may be the more esteemed in our *University*; and lastly, that I may let the World know how much I am honoured by publishing my self

Your most Humble, and

Devoted Servant,
L'AU. ECHARD.
T H E

THE PREFACE.

THE Design (as I formerly said) of this small Manual, is to be a plainer, easier, and less tedious Instructor, and to give a more compleat, perfect and clearer Idea than has been done before, of the Divisions, Sub-divisions, Chief Towns, and Sovereignties in every Country in the World, with their Situations, Divisions and Dimensions ; as also (to have it more compleat) the Religions, Languages, Commodities, Rivers, Lakes, &c. together with a curious intermixture of all the Old Geography with the New. In short, the Reader may here find a vast number of Names (more than may well be expected in such a Volume) all set with so much good Method and Order, that there's never a Province, but that he may know the Position and Dimensions ;

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ons; never a Subdivision, but he may find the Situation; nor ever a City or Town, but he may understand who it is subject to; and all with a very little trouble: And where-ever this Perfection is found to fail, it is for want of Discoveries and not Method.

When the Second Edition was Publish'd, I design'd never to have made any further Additions to it, well knowing such wou'd make the two former Impressions of little or no value: But in the Second Impression the Printers had committed many Faults (besides several that were put into the Errata) which were very injurious to all young Beginners. In a careful looking over them, I found considerable defects, which I saw might be supplied by the help of some Books and Maps I hapned to light of, which I had not seen before; and this caused me to make those Improvements, which were absolutely necessary to a further Perfection of this Work, though still keeping to the Design, and almost the same Bulk. So that now, (besides several things added in Asia, Africa, and America) Europe is much more

The Preface.

more Perfect and Compleat than ever; and some of the Countries, (particularly France for one) are, I think, as absolutely perfect as the Design and Method was capable of. As for the rest, (I mean of those in Europe) a few strokes will bring them to equal Perfection; but those few were so difficult to obtain, that I could by no means procure them from either the best Books or Maps Extant. Further than this I shall never aim at, but shall tell the Courteous Reader once for all, That I shall never make any more Additions than were in the Third Impression, nor have any thing more to do with it than a Verbal Correction amounts to: And as for Printers faults at present, here are not any material Ones that I know of.

As for the Table of the Chief Places of Europe, that was in the Second Impression; though of considerable Use, yet I have left it out for the future, partly to prevent swelling the Book; but more especially, because I have since put out an Index, vastly more useful, called by the Name of The Gazateer's, or Newsmen's Interpreter; which as it is the most elaborate Piece, so I

The Preface.

think it is the most necessary Piece (especially for inferiour Persons) I ever did of this Subject, tho' indeed there's nothing of that Art or Contrivance in that as in this.

The true way of using this Book (as the Worthy Mr. Bohun observes) is to take before-hand a Collection of Maps, and compare it with them. But for any such as cannot go to the Price of a good Collection, may learn in a great measure, as well by only one General Map, as F. de Wit's last Sheet Maps of the Quarters, whose Provinces as well as Countries are mark'd out. By the help of these Maps, (after they be coloured so as to distinguish between the Divisions and Subdivisions) this Book, and a little Study, the Reader perhaps will meet with something beyond his Expectation.

I will not trouble the Reader with any further Discourse of this nature, but conclude with what I said formerly, that a Work of this Nature, so extraordinary Compendious, and containing so very much in so small a room; as it is the more painful and laborious to compose, than Volumes of much larger size, (especially
since

The Preface.

since Others, in many things have been so defective) so it is also more liable to Faults, and the Imperfections much more apparent in such an exact Method: And such a Compleat Book as is here promised (how small and contemptible soever it may seem) must needs be of great Use, and it requir'd a more peculiar care than others of greater Bulk and Esteem in the World, and also needed a Person of Riper Years, and far stronger Judgment than my self to have perform'd it: And therefore whatever Commendations I have seem'd to have given it my self, I shou'd give far greater to any one that shou'd perfect it; and shou'd be exireamly glad to find a Person that shou'd Correct, Alter, or any ways Improve the Design.

A
L E T T E R
T O

Mr. *Laurence Echard*,

The Author of the

Indium of GEOGRAPHY.

R,
I Commend or Recommend a Book which has been so far approved by the World, as to Sell off a whole Impression in the space of a few Months, may seem very needless, and over-much officious; and therefore I shall decline that Province, and endeavour to shew the usefulness of it.

Geography is become in our Times, since the Invention of Printing, a vast and voluminous Study; and altho' it is extremely needful to all sorts of Men, yet many are discouraged at the first Aspect, by the meer Bulk of the Writers, and presuming they can never understand it, without reading so many great Volumes,

A Letter, &c.

lumes, cast off all thoughts of it, and sit down in perfect Ignorance of all that part of the Earth in which they have no Business.

This occasioned *Cluverius*, and some others, to reduce this vast Body into a narrow compass, to the end that Learners, by Reading of shorter Books, might form in their Minds a general *Idea* of this Art, and then proceed (if they thought fit) to enlarge and fill up their Notions by the perusal of the larger Accounts. This is indeed the true Method of all *Arts*, first to form General Notions from short *Introductions*, and then to improve the same by exact and minute Inquiries into all the Parts: And thus the Ingenious Mr. *Degory Whear*, in his *Method of Reading History*, endeavoured to form his young Reader of History, and by degrees, fit and prepare him for that noble Study.

In this particular you have obliged the World beyond any Man that has attempted to write an *Introduction to Geography*. First, by the *Brevity* of it, there being nothing of this Nature to my Knowledge extant in any Language, that is not much larger than yours. Secondly, By the *exact Method*, than which nothing can possibly be invented better, or perhaps be better pursued. Thirdly, By the *Clearness* and *Perspicuity* of it, there being nothing in the whole Book that may not easily be understood at the first reading, without the assistance of a Tutor.

I know every one of these have been made Objections against the Book, and some have
en-

A Letter, &c.

endeavoured to make it seem contemptible on all these Accounts, but I shall never go about to rectifie their wilful Mistakes: The rest of the World will think never the worse of it, for any thing they can say; and whenever I am to enter into any new Study, I shall ever desire to find a Guide that has these faults to introduce me.

The true way of using this Book, is to take care before-hand for a Collection of Maps; one general Map, the four Quarters, and the particular Kingdoms, or so many of them as is thought fit, which may very easily be had for about 25 or 30 s. then this Book being read, and compared with those Maps, in about a Week, or a little more, a young Man, wholly unacquainted with the World, will be able to understand the *Position* of Kingdoms, Cities; &c. which he may afterwards enlarge as he thinks fit.

As to your self, *Sir*, you need not trouble or concern your self with the Censures of some Men; the World was never guilty of too much good Nature in this, or any other thing. There is a secret Envy that ever waits upon all those that have presumed to instruct the World; for though few Men have Wealth enough, yet they are all *wondrous wise*, and take it very ill to be better informed.

I can but congratulate your good Fortune in meeting with a civil Bookseller, that would give you the Liberty of Correcting and Enlarging your own Work, since the Second Impression of my *Geographical Dictionary* was
so

A Letter, &c.

so lately Printed without my Knowledge as *Corrected* and *Enlarged*; when in truth it is neither; and this, after I had spent above three Years in that Work at the Request of the Publisher: This is an Affront that will try the Patience of an Author to the utmost, tho' those that are not such, can hardly think it an Injury, or at least but a very light one.

But then as to personal Reflection, or Verbal Injuries, those I ever thought worthy of nothing but Neglect; and time, if nothing else, will bring you to approve of this Sentiment of,

S I R,

Ipswich,

Sept. 3.

1691.

Your most Affectionate

Friend and Servant,

Edmund Bohun.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

A Compleat French Master for Ladies and Gentlemen: Or, an exact new Grammar, to learn with ease and delight the French Tongue, as it is now spoken in the Court of *France*; wherein is to be seen an extraordinary and Methodical Order for the Acquisition of that Tongue. Enriched with new Words, and the most modish Pronunciation, and all the Advantages and Improvements of that famous Language. Written for His Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Printed for J. Nicholson.

A D.

Advertisement.

TH E Reader is desired to take Notice, That ch. T. stands for Chief Town or City; l. and b. for Long and Broad; m. for Miles; K. D. Mar. Earl. Prin. Bar. and such like, for Kingdom, Dukedom, Marquisate, Earldom, Principality, and Barony. The Rest may be understood without Explanation.

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GEOGRAPHY;
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GEOGRAPHY is a Science which teach eth the Description of the *Earth*. It differs from *Cosmography* as a part from the whole, and from *Chorography* and *Topography* as the whole from its parts.

The *Earth* (the Subject of this Book) is a Spherical Body, which together with the *Water* make up one *Globe*, of so perfect and exact a Form, and so beautified and adorn'd by the God of Nature, that from its elegancy and beauty, it was called by the *Greeks* *Κόσμος*, and by the *Latines*, *Mundus*. It is called by the *French* *le Monde*; by the *Italians*, *il Mondo*; by

by the *Germans*, *die Welt* ; by the *Dutch*, *de Wereldt* ; and by the *Poles*, *Swiat*.

It is situated according to *Ptolemy* and *Tycho*, in the Centre of the World ; but according to *Copernicus*, between the Orbs of *Mars* and *Venus* ; its subsistence so wonderful, as may well express that unlimited Power that performs infinitely beyond our Imagination.

As to its Magnitude, it is 21600 miles in Circuit, (allowing according to the vulgar Account, 60 to a Degree ;) its Diameter 6872 miles ; its Semi diameter 3436 ; its Superficies in square miles 148510584 ; and its solid Content 169921796242 Cubical miles.

For the better understanding all its Parts, it may be divided into four General Heads, *viz.*

1. Its *Imaginary Parts* ; 2. Its *Real Parts* ;
3. In respect of its *Inhabitants* ; And, 4. Its *National Parts*.

1. *Imaginary Parts.*

The *Imaginary Parts* are only supposed for the clearer understanding of this Science ; They are, 1. *Poles*, 2. *Circles*, 3. *Zones*, and 4. *Climes*.

1. The *Poles* are the extream Points of the *Axis*, which is supposed to pass through the Centre of the Earth, and which it is supposed to move daily about. They answer to the *Poles* of the Heaven as the other *Imaginary Parts* being the furthest distant from the *Æquator* ; in number two, *viz.* 1. The *Arctick*,
or

or North Pole ; and 2. the *Antarctick*, or South Pole.

2. The *Circles* are divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser* ; the *Greater* divide the World into two equal parts ; in number four, viz. 1. The *Æquator* compassing the Earth equally between (and furthest from) the *Poles* : When the Sun is here, the days and nights are equal.

2. The *Zodiack*, (in which is the *Ecliptick*) cutting the *Æquator* obliquely, through which the Sun passes in a Year. These two are immovable.

3. The *Horizon*, dividing the visible parts of the Heavens from the invisible.

4. The *Meridian*, dividing the Horizon into two equal parts : When the Sun is here, it is Noon. These two are Moveable.

The *Lesser Circles* divide the World into two unequal Parts ; They are, 1. The *Tropicks*, which terminate the Sun's distance from the *Æquator*, being 23 degrees and half from it : When the Sun is here, it is either Summer or Winter. They are two, viz. of *Cancer* on the North, and of *Capricorn* on the South side of the *Æquator*. 2. The *Polar Circles*, 66 degrees. and one half of the *Æquator*, and 23 and one half of the *Poles* ; they are called the *Arctick* and *Antarctick* Circles. 3. The *Parallels*, which are parallel to the *Æquator*, set in Maps to shew the *Latitude*, as the *Meridian Lines* are to shew the *Longitude* of places. [*Note, That Latitude is the distance from the Æquator, and Longitude from the first Meridian, made commonly at the Canary Isles.*

3. The *Zones* are certain spaces of Earth, included between two lesser Circles. In number five; viz. one *Torrid Zone*, which lies between the *Tropicks*; two *Temperate Zones* between the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*; and two *Frigid Zones*, between the *Polar Circles* and the *Poles*.

4. A *Clime*, or *Climate* is a space of Earth, between two *Parallels*, in which the longest day is encreased half an hour: As for Example, in the first *Clime*, the longest day is 12 hours and an half; in the second, 13 hours; in the third, 13 hours and an half, &c. they are in number 24; that is from the *Equator* to the *Polar Circles*.

2. *Real Parts.*

The *Real Parts* are such as have a Real Existence upon the Superficies of the Earth: Divided into, 1. *Water*, and 2. *Land*.

1. *Water* is divided into, 1. *Ocean*, called a general Collection or *Rendezvous* of all Waters, giving bounds to the four *Regions* of the Earth. 2. *Sea*, a part of the *Ocean* incompassed with Land, except one *Streight*, such as the *Mediterranean* and *Baltick*. 3. *Streight*, a part of the *Ocean*, restrained into narrow Bounds, opening the way to a *Sea*, as those of *Magalanica*, and *Gibraltar*. 4. *Lake*, a large space of *Water* wholly encompassed with Land, as *Perma* and *Zaire*. 5. *Creek* or *Gulf*, a crooked Shoar, thrusting forth as it were two Arms to hold the *Sea*, as those of *Venice* and *Lepanto*: As for *Rivers*, *Ditches*, *Brooks*, *Fountains*, &c. need no description.

2. *Land*

2. *Land*, divided into, 1. *Continent*, a vast Tract of Land where many Nations are joyned together, as *Europe*, *Asia*, &c. 2. *Island*, a space of Land wholly incompassed with Sea; as *Britain*, *Japan*, &c. 3. *Peninsula*, a space of Land, incompassed with Sea, except one small part, as *Morea*, *Malacca*, &c. 4. *Isthmus* is that space of Land that joyns a *Peninsula* to a *Continent*. 5. *Promontory*, a Mountain shooting it self into the Sea, the end of which is called a *Cape*, as the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Cape Verde*, &c. As for *Mountains*, *Rocks*, *Vallys*, *Fields*, *Forests*, *Woods*, *Plains*, &c. are all well known.

3. *Inhabitants*.

The Earth is divided in respect of its *Inhabitants*, into the right hand and left. 1. To *Poets*, the North was counted the right hand, and the South the left. 2. To *Priests*, the South is the right hand, and the North the left. 3. To *Astronomers*, the West is the right hand, and the East the left. And, 4. To *Geographers*, the East is right, and the West left. The *Inhabitants* themselves are distinguished; 1. In respect of their *Situation*. 2. According to their *Shadows*. 3. In respect of the *Position of the Globes*. And 4. According to the *Countries*.

1. Those, according to their *Situation* are divided into, 1. *Antæci*, which lie under the same *Meridian*, and same *Longitude*, but on different Sides of the *Aequator*. 2. *Periæci*, which live on the same side of the *Aequator* and

and same *Latitude*, but on opposite sides of the *Globe*. 3. *Antipodes*, that live diametrically opposite to each other.

2. Those according to their *Shadows*, are divided into, 1. *Amphiscii*, called also *Ascii*) who live on the *Torrid Zone*, whose *Shadows* tend both ways. 2. *Periscii*, which live in the *Frigid Zones*, whose *Shadows* tend all ways. 3. *Heteroscii*, in the *Temperate Zones*, whose *Shadows* tend but one way.

3. Those, according to the *Position of the Globe*, are distinguished into, 1. Such as live in a *Right Sphere*, (under the *Æquator*) where the *Stars* rise and set at right *Angles*. 2. Such as live in an *Oblique Sphere*, between the *Æquator* and *Poles*) where the *Stars* rise and set obliquely. 3. Such as live in a *Parallel Sphere* (under the *Poles*) where the *Stars* are always parallel to the *Horizon*.

4. Those, according to the *Countries*, are distinguished into a great many *Nations* and *Peoples*, as *French*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Germans*, &c. all which shall be more particularly treated of afterwards.

4. *National Parts.*

The *Earth*, in respect of its *Countries*, is divided into Four Parts, viz. 1. *Europe*, 2. *Asia*, 3. *Africa*, 4. *America*; to which are added, 5. *Terra Borealis incognita*, and 6. *Terra Australis incognita*. These are divided into *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, *Regions*, *Countries*, *Nations*, &c. Subdivided into *Provinces*, *Governments*,

ments, Prefectures, Circles, Territories, Districts, Counties, &c.

As for the *Empires*, there are Six of special Note at present, *viz. Turkey, Russia, Persia, Tartary, India, and Abyssina*; this last is of late much impaired. To these we may add Three others that go by that Name, *viz. Germany, Morocco, Monomotapa*. The Description of these with the *Kingdoms, Inferiour Provinces, and Sovereignities*, is the main Design of this Book.

Countries are, for the most part, divided according to *Princes Dominions*, (but not always so;) they are separated from each other, 1. Sometimes by *Sea*, as *Germany* and *Denmark* from *Swedeland*. 2. Sometimes by *Rivers*, as *Natolia* from *Turcomania*. 3. Sometimes by *Mountains*, as *France* from *Spain*. 4. Sometimes by *Walls*, as *China* from *Tartary*. And, 5. Sometimes divided only according to the *Towns* and *Forts* of the *Princes*, as *France* from the *Low-Countries*.

Thus much for the WORLD in General.

I. EUROPE.

EUROPE has on the North, the Frozen Ocean; on the West, the *Deucalidonian* and *Western* Ocean; on the South, the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the East, *Asia*; from which 'tis parted by the *Archipelago*, the *Euxine* Sea, and *Palus Mæotis*; the rest is uncertain: Situated between the 7th. and 100th. degree of Lon. and between the 34th and 72d. degr. of Lat. being in length from Cape St. Vincent in *Portugal*, to the Mouth of the River *Oby* in *Russia*, about 3300 m. and in breadth from Cape *Matapan* in *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Norway*, about 2200 m. called by the *French*, *l'Europe*, by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *l'Europa*; by the *Turks*, *Rumeli*, and sometimes *Al Franck*; by the *Georgians*, *Franckoba*; and by the rest of *Asia*, *Franckistan*.

It is the least part of the Four, but far the more Noble, being the most Populous and Civilized, adorned with many large and glorious Cities, enriched with the most necessary Commodities, and abounding with all the Riches, Pleasures, and Plenty, that the most Voluptuous Man can wish for. Famous, 1. For the *Roman* and *Greek* Monarchies: 2. For its Political Governments: 3. For its Tempera-
ture



Sold by T. Salsbury

ture and Fertility: 4 For its Arts and Sciences; and, 5. For the Purity of the *Christian Faith*.

The *Arts* peculiar to *Europe*, and there Invented, may be reckoned *Painting*, *Printing*, *Statuary*, and divers Particulars in the Art of *Navigation* and *War*, and most especially in *Scholaſtick Sciences*. Besides theſe, may be counted the Noble Invention of *Guns*, the *Loadſtone*, and many other Things too long to be here named.

The *Religions* of *Europe* may be reduced to Five Heads. viz. 1. The *Reformed*, or *Proteſtants*; 2. *Roman-Catholick*; 3. That of the *Greek Church*; 4. The *Mahometan*; and, 5. The *Jewiſh*. The *Languages* are reduced to Three chief Parts, viz. The *Teutonical* divided into *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Daniſh*; 2. *Latine*, corrupted into *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Italian*; and, 3. *Sclavonian*, divided into *Ruſſian*, *Polish* and *Turkiſh*. There are ſeveral others of leſs Note, as *Welſh*, *Hungarian*, *Finnick*, *Irish*, *Epirotick*, &c. which ſhall be all ſpoken of afterwards.

It is under the Government of Three Emperors, viz. *Turkey*, *Ruſſia*, and *Germany*; Seven Kings, viz. *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, and *Poland*; One Pope of *Rome*; Six Dukes, (beſides *Lorrain*, and thoſe of the Empire,) viz. *Tuſcany*, *Savoy*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, and *Curland*; Four Dependent Princes, viz. *Transilvania*, *Wallachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Crim-Tartary*; Seven Commonwealths, (beſides that of *St. Marino*,) viz. the *United-Provinces*, *Switzerland*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Raguſa*, *Luca*, and

B

Geneva;

neva; besides many inferior Princes, Imperial Cities, &c.

Rivers of chief Note are Six; viz. 1. *Danube*, 2. *Volga*, 3. *Dwina*, 4. *Boristhenes*, 5. *Rhine*, and 6. *Loyre*.

Mountains of greatest Account are Four; viz. 1. the *Alps*, 2. *Pyrenean Mountains*, 3. *Dozrine Hills*, and 4. *Carpathean*, or *Crapack Mountains*.

Lakes of principal Note are reckoned three; viz. 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Onega*, and 3. *Wener*.

Europe may be divided into Twelve Parts; viz. 1. *Spain*, 2. *Portugal*, 3. *France*, 4. *Italy*, 5. *British Isles*, 6. *Low Countries*, 7. *Germany*, 8. *Denmark*, 9. *Swedeland*, 10. *Russia*, 11. *Poland*, and 12. *Turkey in Europe*.

I. Spain.

THE Kingdom of *Spain* lies on the West of *Europe*, and on the South-West of *France*, in form of a Peninsula, being encompassed on three sides with Sea. Situated between the 7th and 22d. deg. of Long. and between the 36th. and 44th. of Lat. being in length from Cape *Creus* in *Catalonia*, to Cape *Finisterre* in *Gallicia*, 630 Miles; and in breadth from *Gibraltar* in *Andaluzia*, to Cape *Pennas* in *Asturia*, 480 Miles. Together with *Portugal*, it made the Roman Diocess of *Hispania*, sometimes called *Hisperia*, *Iberia*, and *Celtiberia*, afterwards *Mus Arabia*, and now *Spainia*.

Spain.

I I

nia or Spain ; by the Natives, *La España* ; by the French, *L'Espagne* ; by the Italians, *La Spagna* ; by the Poles, *Hispania* ; and by the Germans and Dutch, *Spanien* and *Spangien*.

It was first Conquered by the Carthagenians, soon after by the Romans, then by the Vandals, immediately after by the Goths, after that by the Saracens and Moors, Anno 724. and divided into several Kingdoms, till Anno 1478, Ferdinand drove out the Moors, and erected a Monarchy, which has continued ever since. So that at present it is governed by its own King, who has many Dominions, and more Titles, particularly that of the Catholic King. His Royal Seat is at *Madrid*. A little of it is under the French.

The Inhabitants descend from the Goths, Moors, Jews, and old Spaniards, and are all Roman Catholics in Religion. Their Language, the vulgar Spanish or Castilian, a Manly Language, composed of French, Latine, Gothish, Arabick, and old Spanish. In Biscay they still speak the old Cantabrian; and the Arabick is used in the Mountains of Granada. Their chief Commodities are Sack, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Rice, Silk, Oranges, Raisins, Wool, Cork, Rosin, and Lamb-skins. It is divided into Fifteen Provinces, which are as following.

1. Kingdom of Galicia, incol. *la Galizia*, a Sea Province, the most N. W. of this Kingdom; but a part of the old Gallacia; 170 m. l. and 140 b. divided into Five Territories or Diocesses, viz. 1. Bish. of Mondonedo, ch. T. Mondonedo, and Terrol; 2. Bish. of Lugo, ch. T.

ch. T. *Lugo*; 3. Archbishop of *Compostella*, ch. T. *Compostella*, and *Corunna*; 4. Bishop of *Orense*, ch. T. *Orense*; and 5. Bishop of *Tuy*, ch. T. *Tuy*, and *Bajona*: ch. T. of the whole is *Compostella*, or *St. Jago-de-Compostella*.

2. Principality of *Asturia*, incol. *las Asturias*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gallicia*; part of the old *Gallacia*, and sometime of the Kingdom of *Leon*; 135 m. l. and 60 b. It contains two distinct Provinces, viz. 1. *Asturia-de-Oviedo*, ch. T. *Oviedo*, *Aviles*, and *Villaviciosa*; and 2. *Asturia-de-Santillana* or *St. Juliana*, ch. T. *Santillana*, and *St. Vincent*; in this lies the Ter. of *Lievana*, ch. T. *Llanes*: ch. T. of the whole is *Oviedo*. *Asturia* is otherwise divided into Seven Tracts.

3. Principality or Lordship of *Biscay*, incol. *la Vizcaya*, anciently *Cantabria*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Asturia*; part of the old *Gallacia*; 120 m. l. and 74 b. divided into Three Provinces, viz. 1. *Biscay*, containing the Ter. of *Garnica*, *Bustria*, *Uribe*, *Arratia*, *Bedia*, *Corsona*, *Durango*, *Marquina*, and *Prestamero*; ch. T. *Bilbo*, and *Laredo*; 2. *Ipuscoa* or *Guipuscoa*, containing the Ter. of *Deva*, *Urola*, and *Oria*; ch. T. *Tolosa*, and *Fontarabia*; and 3. *Alava*, ch. T. *Vitoria* and *Salvatierra*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bilbo*.

4. Kingdom of *Navarr*, incol. *la Navarra*, an Inland Province on the S. E. of *Biscay*; part of old *Tarraconensis*; 96 m. l. and 88 b. divided into Five Parts, called Majorships, viz. 1. *Pampelona*, ch. T. *Pampelune*; 2. *Olita*, ch. T. *Olite*; 3. *Estella*, ch. T. *Estella*, and

and *Viana*; 4. *Sanguesa*, ch. T. *Sanguesa*; and 4. *Tudela*, ch. T. *Tudela*, and *Villa Franca*; in this lies the Ter. of *Bardena Real*, ch. T. *Castello-de-Sancho Abarca*: ch. T. of the whole is *Pampelune*. This is High *Navarr*, the Lower is in *France*.

5. Kingdom of *Aragon*, incol. *el Aragon*, an Inland Province on the S. E. of *Navarr*; part of the old *Tarraconensis*; 180 m. l. and 120 b. divided into Seven Territories or Dioceses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaca*, ch. T. *Jaca*; 2. Bish. of *Balbastra*, ch. T. *Balbastro*; in this is the County of *Ribagorza*, ch. T. *Bonaveri*; 3. Bish. of *Huesca*, ch. T. *Huesca*; 4. Archb. of *Saragosa*, ch. T. *Saragosa*; 5. Bish. of *Tarragona*, ch. T. *Taracon*, and *Calatajud*; 6. Bish. of *Albarazin*, ch. T. *Albarazin*; and 7. Bish. of *Tervel*, ch. T. *Tervel*: ch. T. of the whole is *Saragosa*.

6. Principality of *Catalonia*, incol. *la Catalunya*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Aragon*; part of old *Tarraconensis*; 180 m. and 130 b. divided into Three Parts, viz. 1. Old *Catalonia*, containing the Ter. of *Lerida*, *Balaguer*, *Tarrega*, *Agramunt*, *Gardona*, *Manresa*, *Villa-Franca de Panades*, *Monblanc*, *Tarragon*, and *Tortosa*, ch. T. the same; 2. New *Catalonia*, or the Coun. of *Barcelona*, (part under the French) containing the Ter. of *Urgel*, *Cerdanna*, *Gampredon*, *Vich*, *Girona*, and *Barcelona*, ch. T. the same; and 3. Coun. of *Roussillon* (subject to the French) containing the Ter. of *Perpignan*, and *Villa-Franca de Conflent*, ch. T. the same, ch. T. of the whole is *Barcelona*.

7. Kingdom of *Valencia*, incol. *la Valencia*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Catalonia* and S. of *Aragon*; part of the old *Carthaginensis*, with a little of *Tarraconensis*, 178 m. l. and 70 b. divided into Three Parts, viz. 1. *Millares*, or *Migliares*, ch. T. *Villa Hermosa*, and St. *Matthew*; 2. *Xucar*, containing the Territories of *Morviedro*, ch. T. *Villa-Real*; and *Molinella*, ch. T. *Valencia*; and 3. *Segura*, ch. T. *Origuella* and *Alicant*: ch. T. of the whole is *Valencia* or *Valence*.

8. Kingdom of *Murcia*, incol. *la Murcia*, a small Sea Province on the S. W. of *Valencia*; part of the old *Carthaginensis*; 96 m. l. and 70 b. divided into Two Territories or Counties, viz. 1. *Murcia*, ch. T. *Murcia* and *Calasparre*; and 2. *Cartagena*, ch. T. *Cartagena*, *Lorca*, and *Almacaren*: besides these Two, is reckoned the Ter. of *Villena*, in the Bounds of Old *Castile* and *Valencia*, ch. T. *Villena*: ch. T. of the whole is *Murcia*.

9. Province of *New Castile*, incol. *Castilla la Nueva*, or the Kingdom of *Toledo*, about half the Kingdom of *Castile* or *Bardulia*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Murcia*, and W. of *Valencia*; part of old *Carthaginensis*, with a little of *Lusitania*; 230 m. l. and 220 b. divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Alcaria*, ch. T. *Madrid*, *Toledo*, and *Alcala de Henares*; 2. *La Sierra*, ch. T. *Cuenza*, and *Requena*; and 3. *La Mancha*, ch. T. *Ciudad-Real*; in this are the Ter. of *Calatrava*, *Alcocer*, and *Alcaraz*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Madrid*, the Metropolis of all Spain.

10. Province of Old *Castile*, incol. *Castilla la Vieja*, the rest of the Kingdom of *Castile* or *Bardulia*, a Midland Province on the N. of *New Castile* and W. of *Aragon*; part of old *Gallacia* and *Tarrasonensis*; 190 m. l. and 145 b. divided into eight Majorships, viz. 1. *Burgos*, ch. T. *Burgos*; 2. *Rioga* (a distinct part) ch. T. *Logronno*; 3. *Calahorra*, ch. T. *Calahorra*; 4. *Soria*, ch. T. *Soria*; 5. *Osma*, ch. T. *Borgo-d'Osma*; 6. *Valadolid*, ch. T. *Valadolid*; 7. *Segovia*; ch. T. *Segovia*; 8. *Avila*, ch. T. *Avila*: ch. T. of the whole is *Burgos*.

11. Kingdom of *Leon* or *Legio*, an Inland Province on the W. of Old *Castile*, and S. of *Asturia*, and usually joyn'd with it; part of the old *Gallacia*, and *Lusitania*; 165 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two parts by the River *Douro*; viz. 1. *Tralos-Douro*, on the N. side, ch. T. *Leon*, *Astorga*, and *Zamora*; in this lies *Tierra de Campos*, ch. T. *Palencia*; and 2. *Citra Douro*, on the S. side, ch. T. *Salamanca* and *Ciudad Roderigo*; this is often reckon'd a part of *Castile*: ch. T. of the whole is *Leon*.

12. Province of *Extremadura*, incol. *la Es-tremadura de Leon*, a Midland Province on the S. of *Leon*, and W. of *New Castile*; part of the Old *Lusitania*, and *Betica*, and now reckon'd a part of *New Castile*, and sometimes of *Leon*; 194 m. l. and 120 b. divided into three parts by the Rivers *Tajo* and *Guadiana*, viz. 1. *Tralos-Tajo*, ch. T. *Placentia* and *Coria*; 2. *Entre-Tajo-Guadiana*, ch. T. *Merida* and *Alcantra*; and 3. *Tralos-Guadiana*, ch. T.

Badagos, and *Xeres-de-Badagos*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Badagos*.

13. Kingdom of *Andalusia* or *Vandalitia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Extremadura* and *New Castile*; the W. parts of the Old *Batica*, with some of *Carthaginensis*; 286 m. l. and 140 b. divided into Four Territories or Diocesses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaen*, ch. T. *Jaen* and *Baeza*; 2. Bish. of *Cordova*, ch. T. *Cordova* or *Corduba*; 3. Archb. of *Seville*, divided into the four Ter. of *Axarase*, *Constantina*, *Campina*, and *Aroche*, ch. T. *Seville* and *Ecija*; and, 4. Bish. of *Cadiz*, or the D. of *Medina-Sidonia* ch. T. *Cadiz*, *Medina-Sidonia*, and *Gibraltar*: ch. T. of the whole is *Seville*.

14. Kingdom of *Granada*, incol. *la Granada*, oft called the Upper *Andaluzia*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Andaluzia*; the East Parts of the old *Batica*, with a little of *Carthaginensis*; 220 m. l. and 70 b. divided into four Territories or Diocesses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Almeria*, ch. T. *Almeria* and *Vera*; 2. Bish. of *Guadix*, ch. T. *Guadix* and *Baccha*; 3. Archb. of *Granada*, ch. T. *Granada* and *Alumnicar*; and, 4. Bish. of *Malaga*, ch. T. *Malaga* and *Alhama*; in this lies *Sierra-de-Ronda*, ch. T. *Ronda*: ch. T. of the whole is *Granada*.

15. Kingdom of *Majorca*, incol. *la Mallorca*, or the Spanish Isles, which lie in the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. of *Catalonia*, and E. of *Valencia*; they are chiefly three, viz, 1. *Majorca*, (to which is joyned the Isle *Cabrera*) ch. T. *Majorca* and *Alcudia*; 2. *Minorca* ch. T. *Cittadella* and *Maon*; these two Isles were anciently

ciently called the *Baleares*; and 3. *Ivica*, (to which is joyn'd the Isle of *Formentera*, ch. T. *Ivica*: ch. T. of the whole is *Majorca*.

Rivers of chiefest Note are five, viz. 1. *Tajo*, 2. *Ebro*, 3. *Douro*, 4. *Guadiana*, 5. *Guadalquivir*.

Chief Mountains (besides the *Pyrenean Hills*) are, 1. *Siera Morina*, and, 2. *Siera Nevada*.

Archbishopricks 8, Bishopricks 45, Universities 16.

2. Portugal.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal*, properly a Part of *Spain*, lies along the Western Ocean, on the W. of *Leon*, *Extremadura*, and *Andalazia*, and on the South of *Gallitia*; situated between the 7th. and 11th. deg. and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 36th. and 50th. min. and the 42. deg. and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from N. to S. 360 miles; and in breadth from E. to W. 135 miles, in some places but 80 and 60 miles broad. It contains a great part of the old *Lusitania*, with some of the old *Gallaecia* and *Betica*, sometimes called *Portugallo*, in Latine *Portugalia*, but by some of our modern Linguists falsly called *Lusitania*; called *el Portagal* by the *Spaniards*; and by the *Dutch*, *het Portagael*.

It was first Conquered by the *Romans*, after that it met with much the same Fortune with the rest of *Spain*, till Anno. 1130, it had its own Kings, who were afterwards Tributary to *Spain*, till Anno 1640 it Revolted.

and has ever since continued from Spain under its own Kings, who have considerable Dominions in several parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. His Royal Seat is *Lisbon*.

The Inhabitants, as well as those of Spain, are all Roman Catholicks in Religion. Their Language is much the same with the Castilian, or Vulgar Spanish, only it hath somewhat more of the French than that. Their chief Commodities are Honey, Allom, Fish, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, White Marble, Salt, &c. It contains Six Provinces, which are :

1. *Entre-Minho Douro*, a Sea Province, the most N. in the Kingdom; part of the old *Gallacia*; 75 m. l. and 54 b. divided into four Counties or Districts, viz. 1. *Viana*, ch. T. *Viana*; 2. *Ponte-Lima*, ch. T. *Ponte-Lima*; 3. *Guimaraes*, ch. T. *Braga*, and *Guimaraes*; and 4. *Porto*, ch. T. *Porto*: ch. T. of the whole is *Braga*.

2. *Tralos-Montes*, an Inland Province, on the E. of *Entre-Minho-Douro*; part of old *Lusitania*, and *Gallacia*; 120 m l. and 100 b. divided into Four Counties, viz. 1. *Miranda*, ch. T. *Miranda* and *Braganza*; 2. *Moncorvo*, ch. T. *Moncorvo*; 3. *Villa-Real*, ch. T. *Villa-Real*; and 4. *Pinhel*, ch. T. *Pinhel*: ch. T. of the whole is *Miranda*.

3. *Beira*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Tralos-Montes*, and *Entre-Minho-Douro*; part of old *Lusitania*; 130 m. l. and 95 b. divided into Six Counties, viz. 1. *Lamego*, ch. T. *Lamego*; 2. *Aveiro*, ch. T. *Aveiro*; 3. *Viseu*, ch. T. *Viseu*; 4. *Coimbra*, ch. T. *Coimbra*; 5. *Guarda*,

5. *Guarda*, ch. T. *Guarda*; and 6. *Castel Branco*, ch. T. *Castel Branco*: *Coimbra* is ch. T. of the whole.

4. *Estremadura*, incol. *la Estremadura Portuguesa*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Beira*, part of old *Lusitania*; 140 m. l. and 80 b. divided into Six Counties, viz. 1. *Tomar*, ch. T. *Tomar*; 2. *Leira*, ch. T. *Leira*; 3. *Santerien*, ch. T. *Santerien*; 4. *Alenquer*, ch. T. *Alenquer*; 5. *Lisbon*, ch. T. *Lisbon*: and 6. *Setuval*, ch. T. *Setuval*, or *St. Ubes*: ch. T. of the whole is *Lisbon*.

5. *Alen-Tajo*, or *Entre-Tajo Guadiana*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Estremadura*; part of old *Lusitania*, with some of *Betica*; 165 m. l. and 98 b. divided into Five Counties, viz. 1. *Portalegre*, ch. T. *Portalegre*: 2. *Estremos*, ch. T. *Estremos*: 3. *Evora*, ch. T. *Evora*: 4. *Elvas*, ch. T. *Elvas*: and 5. *Beja*, ch. T. *Beja*. *Evora* is ch. T. of the whole.

6. Kingdom of *Alagarve*, incol. *el Algarve*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Alen-Tajo*; part of the old *Lusitania*, some times reckoned a separate Kingdom from *Portugal*; 86 m. l. and 30 b. divided into Two Counties, viz. 1. *Tavira*, ch. T. *Tavira*, and *Faro*: and 2. *Lagos*, ch. T. *Lagos*, and *Silves*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Tavira*.

Rivers of principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Tajo*, 2. *Diuro*, and 3. *Guadiana*.

I find no Mountains of Note

Archbishopricks 3. Bishopricks 10. Universities 2.

3. France.

THE Kingdom of *France* is a famous Country, lying on the N. E. of *Spain*, and W. of *Germany*, and part of *Italy*, almost in form of a Square, washed on two sides with Sea: situated between the 13th. and 27 and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 51st and 6th. min. and the 42d. and 15 min. of Lat. being in length from the W. Parts of *Bretagne*, to the E. Parts of *Provence* 650 miles; (from *Calais* to *Toulon* 560.) and the breadth from the Borders of *Biscay* in *Spain* to the N. E. Parts of *Lorrain* 550 miles; (from *Brest* to *Salm*, 540) It contains the greatest part of the Roman Diocess of *Gaul* (by some *Galatia* and *Celto Galatia*,) now called by the *Italians* and *Turks*, *Franza*; by the *Portuguese*, *Franzam*; by the *Germans*, *Frankreich*; by the *Dutch*, *Vrancrych*; by the *Poles*, *Francucazemia*; and by the *Indians*, *Frankistan*.

It was first of all Conquered by the *Romans*, who had it till about Anno 400 it was Conquered by the *Francks*, *Goths*, and *Burgundians*, the chief of which were the *Francks*, who erected a Monarchy, that has ever since continued in the Succession of Kings of three several Races, which by little and little have made themselves as great as any in *Christendom*: So that it is at present wholly subject to its own King, who has the Title of Most Christian

sian.

France.

King, and Eldest Son of the Church. His Royal Seat is at Paris.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Roman-Catholicks*; the remainder (much fewer than formerly) are *Protestants*, and mostly *Calvinists*: Their *Language* is the vulgar *French*, a very soft *Language*, composed of old *Gallick*, (the same with the *Welsh*) *German*, and *Latine*: In some parts of *Bretagne* they use the *British* or *Welsh*. The chief *Commodities* are *Salt*, *Fish*, *Corn*, *Wines*, *Almonds*, *Coral*, *Canvass*, *Oad*, *Linnen*, *Paper*, *Wood*, and *Skins*. It is divided into 12 *Governments*, besides the *Conquests* and *Isles*, which are:

1. Government of *Picardy*, incol. *la Picardie*, a Sea Province, the most N. of the Kingdom; part of the old *Belgica Secunda*; 130 m. l. and 45 b. divided into three parts, viz. 1. *Lower Picardy*, containing three Counties, viz. *le Pays Reconquis*, ch. T. *Calais* and *Guines*; *Ardres*, ch. T. *Ardres*; and *Boulenois*, ch. T. *Boulogne* and *Estaple*: 2. *Middle, or Proper Picardy*, containing two Counties, viz. *Ponthieu*, ch. T. *Abbeville*, and *Monstreuil*; and *Amienois*, ch. T. *Amiens*, and *Doulens*; and, 3. *Lower Picardy*, containing three Counties, viz. *Santerre*, ch. T. *Peronne*, and *Roye*; *Vermandois* ch. T. *St. Quentin*; and *Tierasche*, ch. T. *Guise*: ch. T. of the whole is *Amiens*. *Artois* in the *Low-Countries*, is now joyned to this Government.

2. Government of *Champaigne* incol. *la Champaigne*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Picardy*, part of old *Belgica Secunda*, and *Lugdunensis*, *Prima & Quarta*, 160 m. l. and 130 b. di.

b. divided into nine Parts, viz. 1. *Rethelots*, ch. T. *Rethel*; to this is-joynd the two Princes of *Sedan*, and *Charleville*, ch. T. the same: 2. D. of *Remois*, ch. T. *Rheims*: 3. *High-Champagne*, or *Perthois*, ch. T. *St. Dizier*: 4. *Low-Champagne*, ch. T. *Troy*: 5. *Chaulonois*, ch. T. *Chaulons-sur-Marne*: 6. *la Vallage*, ch. T. *Bar-sur-Aube*: 7. *Bussigny*, ch. T. *Langres*, and *Chaumont*: 8. *la Brie-Champagne*, ch. T. *Provins*; and 9. *Senonois*, ch. T. *Sens*; in this lies the County of *Tonnerre*, ch. T. *Tonnerre*: ch. T. of the whole *Rheims*.

3. Government of the Isle of France, incol. *P Isle de France*, a Midland Province on the W. of *Champagne*, and S. of *Picardy*; part of old *Belgica Secunda*, and *Lugdunensis Quarta*; 125 m. l. and 115 b. divided into ten Parts, viz. 1. *Laonois*, ch. T. *Laon*: 2. *Soissonois*, ch. T. *Soissons*: 3. *Noyonois*, ch. T. *Noyen*; (these three were taken out of *Picardy*;) 4. *Beauvaisis*, ch. T. *Beauvais*: 5. *Vexin Francois*, ch. T. *Pont-Oyse*; in this lies *Mantois*, ch. T. *Mante*: 6. D. of *Valois*, ch. T. *Crespy*; in this is the County of *Senlis*, ch. T. *Senlis*: 7. *Isle of France* ch. T. *Paris*: 8. *la Brie Francois*, ch. T. *Meaux*: 9. *Harepoix*, ch. T. *Melun*, and *Corbiel*; and, 10. part of *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Dourdon*: ch. T. of the whole is *Paris*, the Metropolis of all France.

4. Government and Dukedom of *Normandy*, incol. *la Normandie*, anciently *Neustria*, a Sea Province on the W. of the Isle of France; the old *Lugdunensis Secunda*; 175 m. l. and 86 b. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. *Higher Nor-*
mandy,

mandy, containing four Bailiwicks or Counties, viz. *le Pays de Caux*, ch. T. *Caudebec*, *Dieppe*, and *Havre-de-Grace*; *Rozen*, ch. T. *Rozen*; *Vexin-Normand*, or *Gisors*, ch. T. *Gisors*, and *Vernon*; and *Eureux*, ch. T. *Eureux*, and *Lyseux*: and 2. *Lower Normandy*, containing four Bailiwicks, or Counties, viz. *Caen*, ch. T. *Caen*, and *Bayeux*; *le Contantin*, ch. T. *Contances*, and *Carentan*; *l' Auranchin*, ch. T. *Auranches*; and *Alencon*, or *le Pays-de-Auge*, ch. T. *Alencon*, *Sees*, and *Verneuil*: ch. T. of the whole is *Rozen*.

5. Government and Dukedom of *Britany*, incol. *la Bretagne*, anciently *Armorica*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Normandy*, and W. of all *France*; part of old *Lugdunensis Tertia*; 180 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two Parts: viz. 1. *Higher Britany*, containing five Diocesses, or Counties: viz. *Dol*, ch. T. *Dol*; *St. Brieux*, ch. T. *St. Brieux-de-vaux*; *St. Malo*, ch. T. *St. Malo* and *Dinant*; *Rennes*, ch. T. *Rennes* and *Vitray*; and *Nantois*, ch. T. *Nantes*, and, 2. *Lower Britany*, containing four Diocesses, or Counties viz. *S. Pol-de-Leon*, ch. T. *S. Pol-de-Leon*, and *Brest*; *Trigvier*, ch. T. *Trigvier* and *Morlaix*; *Cornoaille*, ch. T. *Quimper Corantin* and *Quimperlay*; and *Vannes*, ch. T. *Vannes*, and *Blavet*, or *Port-Louis*: ch. T. of the whole is *Rennes*.

6. Government of *Orleans*, incol. *l' Orleanois*, on the E. of *Britany*, and S. of *Normandy*, part joyning to the Sea; part of old *Lugdunensis Tertia*, and *Quarta*, with some of *Aquitain*; 210 m. l. and 200 b. divided into fourteen Provinces, viz. 1. *Earl. of Maine* divided into

into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Mans* and *Mayenne* : 2. Earl of *Perch*, divided into *Greater* and *Lesser*; ch. T. *Nogent* : 3. *la Beauce*, or *Chartrain*, ch. T. *Chartres* : 4. *Orleanois*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Orleans* : 5. Part of *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Montargis* ; 6. Part of *Nivernois*, ch. T. *Nevers* ; 7. D. of *Berry*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Bourges* : 8. *Blaisois*, divided into *Higher*, *Lower*, and *Dunois*, ch. T. *Blois* ; 9. D. of *Vendosmois*, ch. T. *Vendosme* ; 10. D. of *Tourain*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Tours* and *Ambois* ; 11. D. of *Anjou*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Angers* and *Saumur* ; 12. E. of *Poitou*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Poitiers* and *Fontenay* ; 13. *Angoumois*, ch. T. *Angoulesme* ; and 14. *Pays de Amis*, ch. T. *Rochelle* : ch. T. of the whole is *Orleans*.

7. Government of *Burgundy*, incol. *la Bourgogne*, a midland Province on the E. of *Orleanois*, and S. of *Champaign* ; part of old *Lugdunensis Prima*, 180 m. l. and 130 b. divided into two distinct Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Burgundy* (above half the German Circle of *Burgundy*) divided into 8 Bayliwicks, *Auxerrois* ch. T. *Auxerre* ; *Auxois*, ch. T. *Semur*, and *Flavigny* ; *la Montagne*, ch. T. *Castillon-sur-Seyne*, and *Bar-sur-Seyne* ; *Dijonois* or *Proper Burgundy*, ch. T. *Dijon* Bress. *Challenois*, ch. T. *Challen-sur-Saone*, and *Bellegarde* ; *Autunois* (containing *Briennois*) ch. T. *Aulun*, and *Semur* ; *Charolois*, ch. T. *Charolles* ; and *Masconois*, ch. T. *Mascon* : and, 2. Coun. of *Bress*, divided into three Parts.

viz. *la Bresse*, ch. T. *Bourg-en-Bresse*; part of *Beugey*, (in which is the *Bal. of Gex*) ch. T. *Bellay* and *Gex*; and the Prin. of *Dombes*, ch. T. *Trevoux*: ch. T. of the whole is *Dijon*.

8. Government of *Lyons*, incol. *le Lyonnais*, a midland Province on the S. W. of *Burgundy*, and S. E. of *Orleanois*; part of old *Aquitain*, and *Lugdunensis Prima*; 208 m. l. and 138 b. divided into 8 Parts, or Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Marche*, or *la Marche de Limosin* divided into the *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Gueret*, and *le Dorat*; 2. D. of *Bourbon*, ch. T. *Moulins*, and *Bourbon*; 3. Part of *Nivernois*, ch. T. *St. Pierre-de-Montier*; 4. *Limagne*, or the *Lower Auvergne*, ch. T. *Clermont*, and *Riom*; 5. *Upper Auvergne*, ch. T. *St. Flour* and *Orilhac*; 6. *Forest*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Feurs* and *Roanne*; 7. Bar. of *Beaujolais*, ch. T. *Beaujeu* and *Ville-Franche*; and 8. *Lyonnois*, properly so called; ch. T. *Lyons*, the chief of the whole Government.

9. Government of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Lyonnois*, and S. of *Orleanois*, the chief Part of old *Aquitain*, with a little of *Narbonensis*; 270 m. l. and 230 b. *Guienne* contains eight Provinces, viz. 1. *Saintonge*, ch. T. *Saintes*; 2. *Perigord*, ch. T. *Perigieux*, and *Sarlat*; 3. *Limosin*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Limoges* and *Tully*; 4. *Quercy*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Cabors* and *Montauban*; 5. *Revergne*, ch. T. *Rodes*; 6. *Agenois*, ch. T. *Agen*; 7. *Bazadois*, ch. T. *Bazas*; And

And, 8. *Proper Guienne, or Bourdelots*, ch. T. *Bordeaux*. Gascony contains twelve Provinces; viz. 1. *Les Landes, or Auribus*, ch. T. *Dax*; 2. D. of *Albers*, ch. T. *Albert*; 3. *Proper Gascony*, ch. T. *Aire*; 4. Coun. of *Armagnac*, ch. T. *Aux*; 5. *Condomois*, ch. T. *Condom*; 6. *Estarac*, ch. T. *Mirande*; 7. Coun. of *Gaure*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 8. Coun. of *Cominges*, ch. T. *Lombes*; 9. Coun. of *Bigorre*, ch. T. *Tarbs*; 10. *Conserans*, ch. T. *St. Bertrant*; 11. Prin. of *Bearn*, divided into *Bearn*, and *Oleron*, ch. T. the same: And, 12. *Basque*, containing *la Bour*, ch. T. *Bayonne*; *Basque-Navarre*, ch. T. *St. Palais*; and *Soul*, ch. T. *Mauleon*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bordeaux*.

13. Government of *Languedoc*, incol. *le Languedoc*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, and South of *Lyonnois*; part of old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Aquitain*, 238 m. l. and 148 b. divided into three Parts, viz. 1. *Higher Languedoc*, divided into four parts, viz. *Albegois*, containing the Diocesses of *Alby* and *Castres*; ch. T. *Alby* and *Castres*; *Toulousain*, containing the Diocess of *Toulouse* and *Rieux*; ch. T. *Toulouse* and *Rieux*; *L'Auragnais*, containing the Dio. of *la Vaur* and *Papoul*, ch. T. *la Vaur* and *Papoul*; and the Country of *Foix*, containing the Diocess of *Mirepoix* and *Pamiers*, ch. T. *Foix*: 2. *Lower Languedoc*, divided into three Quarters, viz. *Narbonne*, containing the Dio of *Narbonne*, *Carcassonne*, *Alath*, and *St. Pont-de-Tomiens*, ch. T. the same; *Beziers*, containing the Diocess of

Beziers, *Lodève*, and *Agde*, ch. T. the same; and *Nismes*, containing the Dio. of *Nismes*, *Uzes*, and *Mompelien*, ch. T. the same: And 3. *Sevannes*, containing three Parts, viz. *Givaudan*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Mende*; *Velay*, ch. T. *le Puy*; and *Vivares*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Viviers*: ch. T. of the whole is *Toulouse*.

11. Government of *Dauphine*, incol. *le Dauphine*, or the *Dauphinate*, an inland Province on the E. or rather N. E. of *Languedoc*, and S. of *Burgundy*; part of the old *Vianensis Prima*, 150 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. *Higher Dauphine*, divided into six Territories, or Counties; viz. *Graisvaudan*, ch. T. *Grenoble*, and *la Grand Chartreuse*; *Royanex*, ch. T. *Pont de Royan*; *les Baronies*, ch. T. *Nions*; *Gapençois*, ch. T. *Gap* and *Serres*; *Ambrunois*, ch. T. *Ambrun*, or *Embrun*; and *Briançonois*, ch. T. *Pignerol* and *Briançon*: And, 2. *Lower Dauphine*, divided into four Territories, or Counties, viz. *Viennois*, ch. T. *Vienne*; *Valencinois*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Valence* and *Montelimart*; *Diois*, ch. T. *Die* and *Crest*; and *Tricastinois*, ch. T. *St. Paul de Tricastin*: ch. T. of the whole is *Grenoble*.

12. Government of *Provence*, incol. *la Provence*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Dauphine*, and E. of *Languedoc*; part of old *Vianensis Tertia & Prima*; 160 m. l. and 98 b. divided into three parts, viz. 1. *Higher Provence*, containing four parts viz. Dio. of *Sisteron*, ch. T. *Sisteron*; Dio. of *Apt*, ch. T. *Apt*; Coun-

Coun. of *Venaſcin*, divided into *Avignon* and *Venaſcin*, and Subject to the Pope, ch. T. *Avignon*, and *Carpentras*; and the Prin. of *Orange*, belonging to the King of *England*, ch. T. *Orange*:
 2. *Middle Provence*, containing four Dioceſſes, viz. *Aix*, ch. T. *Aix*; *Riez*, ch. T. *Riez*; *Senex*, ch. T. *Senex*; and *Digne*, ch. T. *Digne*: and
 3. *Lower*, or the *Coaſt of Provence*, containing Six Dioceſſes, viz. *Arles*, ch. T. *Arles*; *Marſeille*, ch. T. *Marſeille*; *Toulon*, ch. T. *Toulon*; *Frejuls*, ch. T. *Frejuls*; *Grace*, ch. T. *Grace*; and *Vence*, ch. T. *Vence*: ch. T. of the whole is *Aix*.

13. Dukedom of *Lorrain*, incol. *le Duche de Lorrain*, an inland Province on the Eaſt of *Champaigne*, part of old *Belgica Prima*; 128 Miles long and 110 broad, a Sovereign Dukedom. It contains, 1. *Proper Lorrain*, divided into three Bayliwicks, viz. *Francois*, or *Nancy*, ch. T. *Nancy*; *Allemand*, or *Vaudrevange*, ch. T. *Vaudrevange*; and *Vauge*, ch. T. *Mirecourt*;
 2. *Duke of Bar*, or *Barrois*, divided into three Bayliwicks, viz. *Bar-le-duc*, ch. T. *Bar-le-duc*; *Clermont*, ch. T. *Clermont*; and *St. Miſel*, ch. T. *St. Miſel*; 3. Biſh. of *Metz*, ch. T. *Metz*; 4. B. of *Toul*, ch. T. *Toul*; 5. B. of *Verdun*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 5. Prin. of *Salm*, ch. T. *Salm*; 7. Prin. of *Vaudemont*, ch. T. *Vaudemont*; 8. Coun. of *Biche*, or *Biſche*, ch. T. *Biche*; 9. Coun. of *Sarbruck*, ch. T. *Sarbruck*; 10. Coun. of *Sarward*, ch. T. *Sarward*; and, 11. Coun. of *Feneſtrange*, ch. T. *Feneſtrange*. Some of theſe were Sovereignties before the *French Conqueſts*: ch. T. of the whole is *Nancy*.

14. The *Franche-County*, or the County of *Burgundy*, incol. *le Franche Comte*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Lorrain*, and W. of the D. of *Burgundy*; part of *Lugdunensis Quinta*; once under *Spain*; 135 m. l. and 84 b. divided into three Bayliwicks, or Counties, viz. 1. *Vesoul*, containing three lesser Bayliwicks, viz. *Vesoule*, *Gray*, and *Baulme*, ch. T. the same; as also the County of *Montbeliard* (by right under a Prince of the House of *Wirtemberg*,) ch. T. *Montbeliard*; 2. *Milieu*, or *Dole*, containing four Bayliwicks, viz. *Besancon*, *Dole*, *Quingey*, and *Ornans*, ch. T. the same: and, 3. *Aval*, containing seven Bayliwicks, viz. *Salins*, *Montmorat*, *Pontarlier*, *Poligny*, *Arbois*, *Orgelet*, and *Nosereth*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Besancon*. This Province, and the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, make up one of the ten Circles of *Germany*.

15. The *French Isles* are but of little Note: they are, 1. Those in the *British Channel*, which are *Guernsey*, ch. T. *St. Peter's Port*; *Jarsey*, ch. T. *St. Hilaries*; *Aldernay*, ch. T. *Aldernay*; *Sark*, or *les Casquelles*, also subject to the King of *England*; *Chausey*, and *Ushant*; 2. Those in the *Aquitain Ocean*, which are, *Oleron*, ch. T. *Oleron*; *Ree*, ch. T. *St. Martin's*, *Belle Isle*, *Ile of Muttons*, *Dieu*, &c. And, 3. Those in the *Mediterranean Sea*, which are, *Porquerolles*, *Portecrais*, *Titan*, *Bregancon*, *St. Marguerite*, *St. Honorat*, *Camargue*, &c.

The Conquests in the *Low-Countries*, and *Germany*, shall be treated of afterwards.

Coun. of *Venaſcin*, divided into *Avignon* and *Venaſcin*, and Subject to the Pope, ch. T. *Avignon*, and *Carpentras*; and the Prin. of *Orange*, belonging to the King of *England*, ch. T. *Orange*:
 2. *Middle Provence*, containing four Diocesses, viz. *Aix*, ch. T. *Aix*; *Riez*, ch. T. *Riez*; *Senex*, ch. T. *Senex*; and *Digne*, ch. T. *Digne*: and
 3. *Lower*, or the Coast of *Provence*, containing Six Diocesses, viz. *Arles*, ch. T. *Arles*; *Marseille*, ch. T. *Marseille*; *Toulon*, ch. T. *Toulon*; *Frejuls*, ch. T. *Frejuls*; *Grace*, ch. T. *Grace*; and *Vence*, ch. T. *Vence*: ch. T. of the whole is *Aix*.

13. Dukedom of *Lorrain*, incol. *le Duche de Lorrain*, an inland Province on the East of *Champagne*, part of old *Belgica Prima*; 128 Miles long and 110 broad, a Sovereign Dukedom. It contains, 1. *Proper Lorrain*, divided into three Bayliwicks, viz. *Francois*, or *Nancy*, ch. T. *Nancy*; *Allemand*, or *Vandrevange*, ch. T. *Vandrevange*; and *Vauge*, ch. T. *Mirecourt*;
 2. Duke of *Bar*, or *Barrois*, divided into three Bayliwicks, viz. *Bar-le-duc*, ch. T. *Bar-le-duc*; *Clermont*, ch. T. *Clermont*; and *St. Mibel*, ch. T. *St. Mibel*; 3. Bish. of *Metz*, ch. T. *Metz*; 4. B. of *Toul*, ch. T. *Toul*; 5. B. of *Verdun*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 5. Prin. of *Salm*, ch. T. *Salm*; 7. Prin. of *Vaudemont*, ch. T. *Vaudemont*; 8. Coun. of *Biche*, or *Bische*, ch. T. *Biche*; 9. Coun. of *Sarbruck*, ch. T. *Sarbruck*; 10. Coun. of *Sarward*, ch. T. *Sarward*; and, 11. Coun. of *Feneſtrange*, ch. T. *Feneſtrange*. Some of these were Sovereignties before the French Conquests: ch. T. of the whole is *Nancy*.

14. The *Franche-County*, or the County of *Burgundy*, incol. *le Franche Comte*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Lorrain*, and W. of the D. of *Burgundy*; part of *Lugdunensis Quinta*; once under *Spain*; 135 m. l. and 84 b. divided into three Bayliwicks, or Counties, viz. 1. *Vesoul*, containing three lesser Bayliwicks, viz. *Vesoule*, *Gray*, and *Baulme*, ch. T. the same; as also the County of *Montbeliard* (by right under a Prince of the House of *Wirttemberg*,) ch. T. *Montbeliard*; 2. *Milieu*, or *Dole*, containing four Bayliwicks, viz. *Besancon*, *Dole*, *Quingey*, and *Ornans*, ch. T. the same: and, 3. *Aval*, containing seven Bayliwicks, viz. *Salins*, *Montmarat*, *Pontarlier*, *Poligny*, *Arbois*, *Orgelet*, and *Nosereth*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Besancon*. This Province, and the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, make up one of the ten Circles of *Germany*.

15. The *French Isles* are but of little Note: they are, 1. Those in the *British Channel*, which are *Guernsey*, ch. T. *St. Peter's Port*; *Jersey*, ch. T. *St. Hilaries*; *Aldernay*, ch. T. *Aldernay*; *Sark*, or *les Casquelles*, also subject to the King of *England*; *Chausey*, and *Ushant*; 2. Those in the *Aquitain Ocean*, which are, *Oleron*, ch. T. *Oleron*; *Ree*, ch. T. *St. Martin's*, *Belle Isle*, *Isle of Muttons*, *Dieu*, &c. And, 3. Those in the *Mediterranean Sea*, which are, *Porquerolles*, *Portecrai*, *Titan*, *Bregancon*, *St. Marguerite*, *St. Honorat*, *Camargue*, &c.

The Conquests in the *Low-Countries*, and *Germany*, shall be treated of afterwards.

Rivers of principal Note are Four, viz.
1. *Loyre*, 2. *Seyne*, 3. *Garond*, and, 4. *Rhofne*.

Chief Mountains (besides the *Pyrenean Hills*) are *Sevennes* in *Languedoc*, and *Vauze* in *Lorrain*.

Archbishopricks 18, Bishopricks 106, Universities 20.

Italy.

I*taly*, one of the most famous Countries in Europe, lying on the S. E. of *France*, and S. of *Germany*, encompassed on three sides with Sea, situated between the 25th and the 40th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 37th and 36 min. and 46th and 10 min. of Lat. It is almost in form of a Man's Leg, being in length from *Geneva* to *Otranto* (N. W. and S. E.) 760 miles; and in breadth from *Nice* to *Trieste* 380, from *Ancona* to *Civita Vecchia* 134, and from *Policastro* to *Barletta* but 75 miles. In this Extent were comprehended the old Diocesis of *Rome*, the greatest part of that of *Italy*, with some of *Gaul*. It was anciently called *Ausonia*, *Latium*, *Hesperia*, *Saturnia*, and *Oenotria*; now by the Germans, *Welschlandt*, or *Wallischlandt*; by the Danes, *Valland*; by the Turks, *Valia*; by the Poles, *Wolskazemia*; by the Sclavonians, *Volika*; and by the Dalmatians and Croatians, *Latinska-Zemlya* and *Zemglia*.

It anciently had several distinct Governments till subdued by the Romans, who erected a vast Empire, holding it till Conquered by the Goths, soon after subdued by the Longobards, and after that by the French and Germans, till the Imperial Power failing it was reduced to several petty Governments; so that it is at present under the King of Spain, the Pope, Five Dukes of the greater sort, Four of the less, Five Commonwealths, with other small Sovereigns. The chief City of all is Rome.

The Inhabitants are all Roman-Catholicks, except some few Protestants in the N. W. parts; their Language is the vulgar Italian, very courtly and fluent, composed of Latin, and old Italian, with some Lombardian in the N. some Gothish in the middle, and a little Greek in the S. E. In Savoy and Piedmont the French is most used: Their chief Commodities are, Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, Rice, Silks, Velvets, Taffeties, Grograns, Satins, Fustians, Allom, and Glasses. It is divided into Three parts, besides the Isles, viz. Higher, or Lombardy; Middle; and Lower, or Naples. These contain Twelve Provinces, which are,

1. Dukedom of Savoy, incol. la Sarvoye, an inland Province the most N. W. of this Country; part of old Gallia-Narbonensis; 90 m. l. and 75 b. divided into Eight Parts; viz. 1. Commonwealth of Geneva, (a free Estate) divided into the Two Prefectures of Terniere, and Galliard, ch. T. Geneva; 2. D. of Chablais, ch. T. Thonon, and Evian; 3. Bar. of

of *Fossigny*, divided into the *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Bonne-Ville*, and *Cluse*; 4. Duke. of *Geneva*, ch. T. *Annecy* and *Roches*; 5. Part of *Beugey* in *France*, ch. T. *Tenne*; 6. *Proper Savoy*, ch. T. *Chambery*, and *Montmelian*; in this lies the Prefecture of *Beaufort*, ch. T. *Beaufort*; 7. Coun. of *Tarentais*, ch. T. *Monstiers*; and, 8. Coun. of *Maurienne*, ch. T. *St. Jean-de-Maurienne* and *Modane*: ch. T. of the whole is *Chambery*, or rather *Geneva*. This Province is reckoned part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine* in *Germany*, and is subject to its own Duke (except *Geneva*, and part now under the *French*) who is Feudatory to the Emperor. *Piedmont* is usually comprehended under the Name of *Savoy*.

2. Principality of *Piedmont*, incol. *il Piemonte*, on the S. E. of *Savoy*, part on the Sea; part of old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Liguria*, 140 m. l. and 100 b. It contains eight Parts viz. 1. D. of *Aouste*, ch. T. *Aouste* and *Bardo*. 2. Signeury of *Vercelli*, divided into the Ter. of *Vercels*, and *Beila*, ch. T. the same; with the Prin. of *Massarana* (subject to its own Prince, dependent on the Pope) ch. T. *Massaran*; 3. Mar. of *Jurea*, or *Canavese*, ch. T. *Jurea*; 4. Coun. of *Asti*, ch. T. *Asti*, and *Verrua*; 5. Mar. of *Susa*, ch. T. *Susa* and *Avigliano*; 6. *Proper Piedmont*, divided into the Ter. of *Turin*, *Chieri*, *Savigliano*, *Carignan*, *Lucern*, *Cherasco*, *Fossano*, *Coni*, *Mondovì*, and *Ceva*, ch. T. the same; 7. Mar. of *Saluzzo*, ch. T. *Saluzzo* and *Carmagnole*; and, 8. Coun. of *Nice* or *Nizza*, divided into the Ter.

Ter. of *Barcellona*, *Bibian*, *Tende*, and *Nice*, with the Mar. of *Dub. d'ye*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Trip*. This Province, except *Messera*, and some Parts now under the *French*, is Subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

3. Dukedom of *Monferrat*, incol. *il Monferrato*, a little midland Province on the East of *Piedmont*, being most of that part of the old *Liguria*, which was called *Cisalpina*; 62 m. l. and 48 b. divided into five Parts, or Territories, viz. 1. *Trino*, (subject to the D. of *Savoy*, ch. T. *Trino*; 2. *Casale*, or *Catol*, (part under *Mantua*, and part under the *French*,) ch. T. *Casale* and *Ossorio*; 3. *Alba*, (under the Duke of *Savoy*) ch. T. *Alba*, and *St. Damian*; 4. *Aqui*, (under the D. of *Mantua*) ch. T. *Aqui* and *Nizza del Paglia*; and 5. Mar. of *Spigno* or *Spin*, in the Bounds of *Aqui* (subject to its own Prince of the House of *Carrara*) ch. T. *Spigno*: ch. T. of the whole is *Casale*.

4. The State of *Genoa*, incol. *il Genovesato*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Monferrat* and *Milan*; a great part of the old *Liguria*, a Commonwealth, partly under the Protection of *Spain*; 155 m. l. and 30 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Western Coast*, or *Riviera di Ponente*, ch. T. *Savona*, *Albenga*, and *Vintimiglia*. In this lies the Mar. of *Finale*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Finale*: Prin. of *Oneglia* (under the D. of *Savoy*) containing in it the Coun. of *Marro*, ch. T. *Oneglia* and *Marro*; and the Prin. of *Monaco*, subject to its own Prince, under

the French Protection) ch. T. Monaco: and, 2. Eastern Coast, or Riviera di Levante, ch. T. Genoa, Sarzana, and Brugnato; in this lies the Signory of Pontremoli, (under the Duke of Tuscany,) ch. T. Pontremoli; and the Mar. of Torriglia (Subject to its own Prince) ch. T. Torriglia: ch. T. of the whole is Genoa.

5. Dukedom of Milan, incol. il Milanese, or Milanese, an Inland Province on the North of Genoa, and Earl. of Monferrat, and Piedmont; the greatest part of Gallia-Transpadana, and some of Liguria; 155 m. l. and 115 b. divided into twelve Territories; viz. 1. Angliera, ch. T. Angliera, and Arona; 2. Comasco, ch. T. Como. 3. Milanese, ch. T. Milan and Melignano; 4. Novarese, ch. T. Novara; 5. Vigevanese, ch. T. Vigevano; 6. La Lomellina, ch. T. Mortara and Valenza; 7. l' Alessandrino, ch. T. Alessandria; 8. Tortonese, ch. T. Tortona; 9. Pavese, ch. T. Pavia and Voghera; 10. Bobbiese, ch. T. Bobbio; 11. Lodigiano, ch. T. Lodi and Codogno; and, 12. Cremonese, ch. T. Cremona and Casale-Maggiore: ch. T. of the whole is Milan. This Province is subject to the King of Spain, for which he is dependent on the Emperor.

6. Dukedom of Parma, incol. il Parmegiano, a midland Province on the S. E. of Milan, and E. or N. E. of Genoa; a part of the old Gallia-Cispadana; a Sovereign Dukedom, 65 m. l. and 50 b. It contains five Parts; viz. 1. D. of Parma it self, ch. T. Parma and Belfort; 2. D. of Piacenza, or Plaisance. ch. T. Piacenza and Nibiano; 3. Ter. of Busseto, or Palavicin, ch. T. Busseto,

Bussetto and *Borgo-san Donino*; in which is the Ter. of *Fiorenzuolo*, ch. T. *Fiorenzuolo*; 4. Coun. of *Rossena*, ch. T. *Rosseno*; and, 5. Prin. of *Londi*, or *Val-di-Taro* (partly subject to its own Prince) ch. T. *Borgo di Val-di-Taro* and *Campiano*; ch. T. of the whole is *Parma*. These are all (except a little part of *Londi*) subject to the D. of *Parma*, who is Feudatory to the Pope.

7. Duked. of *Modena*, incl. *il Modenese*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Parma* and *Genoa*; part of the old *Gallia-Cispadana*; a Sovereign Dukedom, 84 m. l. and 46 b. It contains eight Parts. viz. 1. D. of *Modena*, ch. T. *Modena* and *Bastia*; 2. D. of *Regio*, ch. T. *Regio* and *Brescello*; 3. Prin. of *Carpi*, ch. T. *Carpi*; 4. D. of *Corregio*, ch. T. *Corregio*; 5. Greatest part of *Carfagnano*, ch. T. *Castro-Vecchio de Carfagnano*; 6. *Friguano*, ch. T. *Sossola*; 7. *Sassuolo*, ch. T. *Sassuolo*; these are all subject to the D. of *Modena*, who is of the House of *Este*; 8. D. of *Mirandola*, with the Coun. of *Concordia*, ch. T. *Mirandola* and *Concordia*. This is under its own Prince, dependent on the Emperor: ch. T. of the whole is *Modena*.

8. Dukedom of *Mantua*, incl. *il Mantovano*; a Midland Province on the N. of *Modena*, and E. of *Milan*; part of the old *Cenomani*; a Sovereign Dukedom, 68 m. l. and 44 b. ch. T. are *Mantua*, *Borgo*, *Forte*, and *Gonzaga*. It is subject to its own Duke, who is Feudatory to the Emperor, tho' of late under the Protection of the French. In the Bounds of this Province are Six other Sovereignities; viz. 1. D. of *Sabionetta* (under a Spanish Family,

mily) ch. T. *Sabionetta*; 2. D. of *Gnastilla*, (lately usurp'd by the D. of *Mantua*;) ch. T. *Gnastilla*; 3. Prin. of *Bozolo*, ch. T. *Bozolo*; 4. Mar. of *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castille-de-la-Stivere*; 5. Signoury of *Solfarino*, chief Town *Solfare*; and, 6. Coun. of *Novellara*, ch. T. *Novellara*: These four are all subject to their own Princes of the House of *Mantua*: ch. T. of the whole is *Mantua*.

9. Commonwealth of *Venice*, incol. *il Dominio Veneto*, a Sea Province on the N. and N. E. of *Mantua*, containing the old *Venetia*, *Carnia*, *Istria*, and part of the *Cenoman*; 260 m. l. and 114 br. divided into eleven Provinces, wiz. 1. *Bergamasco*, ch. T. *Bergamo*, and *Seriate*; 2. *Creмасco*, ch. T. *Crema*; 3. *Bresciano*, ch. T. *Brescia*; 4. *Veronese*, ch. T. *Verona* and *Peschiera*; 5. *Vicentino*, ch. T. *Vicenza*; 6. *Padouano*, ch. T. *Padua*, and *Este*; 7. *Polesine-de-Rovigo*, ch. T. *Rovigo*; 8. *Dogado*, or the Duked. of *Venice*, ch. T. *Venice*; 9. *Marca Trevigiano*, divided into the Ter. of *Trevigiano*, ch. T. *Trevigio*; *Feltrino*, ch. T. *Feltri*, and *Bellunese*, ch. T. *Belluno*; 10. D. of *Friuli*, containing the Ter. of *Cadorino*, ch. T. *Cadore*; *Carnia*, ch. T. *Tolmezzo*; *Friuli*, ch. T. *Udine*; *Montfalcone*, ch. T. *Montfalcone*; *Aquileja*, ch. T. *Aquileja*; and *Goritz*, ch. T. *Gorice*; The two last under the Emperor; and, 11. *Istria*, (part under the Emperor) ch. T. of the *Venetians*, *Caba-d'Istria*; of the Emperor, *Trieste*: chief Town of the whole is *Venice*.

These

These nine Provinces (together with the B. of Trent) go by the general Name of *Lombardy*; the five first make the *Higher*, and the four last the *Lower Lombardy*.

10. *State of the Church*, or the *Papacy*, on the South East of *Venice*, washed on two sides with Sea, containing the old *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Sabina*, most of *Latium*, and part of *Gal. Cispadana* and *Hetruria*; 260 m. l. and 130 br. divided into twelve Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Ferrara*, with *Val di-comachio*, ch. T. *Ferrara* and *Comachio*; 2. *Bolognese*, ch. T. *Bologna* and *Castro-Franco*; 3. *Romagna*, ch. T. *Ravenna* and *Rimini*; in which is the Town and Sovereign Mar. of *Maldola*; 4. D. of *Urbine*, ch. T. *Urbine* and *Pesaro*; in which is the Republick of *St. Marino* (free) and Ter. of *Fano*, ch. T. the same; 5. Coun. of *Citta de-Castello*, ch. T. *Citta de-Castello*; 6. Mar. of *Ancona*, ch. T. *Ancona* and *Loreto*; 7. D. of *Spoletto* or *Umbria*, (containing ten Territories) ch. T. *Spoletto* and *Narni*; 8. *Perugiano*, ch. T. *Perugia*; 9. *Orvietano*, ch. T. *Orvieto* and *Acquapendente*; 10. *St. Peter's Patrimony*, ch. T. *Viterbo* and *Civita-Vecchia*; in this lies the D. of *Castro* and Coun. of *Ronciglione*, (both by right under *Parma*) with the D. of *Bracciano* (under its own Duke) ch. T. the same; 11. *Sabin*, ch. T. *Magliano*; and 12. *Campagna-di-Roma*, ch. T. *Rome*, the chief of the whole Country. These (besides some before excepted) are all Subject to the Pope.

11. Great Dukedom of *Tuscany*, incol. *la Toscano*, a Sea Province on the South West of the *State of the Church*, containing the greatest part of the ancient *Tuscia*, or *Hebruria*; 170 m. l. and 120 b. It contains these Parts, viz. 1. *Fiorentino*, ch. T. *Florence* and *Pistoia*; in which is the Ter. and Town of *Borgo-san-Sepulchro*; 2. *Pisano*, ch. T. *Leghorne* and *Pisa*; 3. *Senese*, (for which the Great Duke is Homager to *Spain*) ch. T. *Sienna* and *Mont. Alcino*; in this are the Counties and Towns of *Radicosano* and *Petigliano*, Sovereignties under *Tuscany*; 4. *Valle-Macra*, or part of *Carfagnano*, ch. T. *Filattera*; these four are all Subject to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, who is one of the most Potent Princes in *Italy*; 5. Commonwealth of *Luca* (Independent) divided into the Ter. of *Luca*, ch. T. *Luca*; and *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castiglione*; 6. D. of *Carrara* and *Massa*, (under its own Duke) ch. T. *Massa* and *Carrara*; 7. Mar. of *Malespine* or *Fosdinovo*, (subject to its own Prince) ch. T. *Fosdinovo*; 8. State of *Presidii*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Orbitello*; 9. Principality of *Piombino*, ch. T. *Piombino*; its Prince is a Homager to *Spain*; and, 10. Isle of *Elbai* (under *Tuscany* and *Spain*) ch. T. *Porto-Ferario* and *Porto-Longone*: ch. T. of the whole is *Florence*.

These two last Provinces (that is the *State of the Church*, and the great Dukedom of *Tuscany*) make up that part of *Italy* which is called *Middle Italy*.

12. Kingdom of Naples, incol. *il Regno di Napoli*, on the S. E. of the State of the Church, washed on three sides with the Sea, containing the old *Samnum*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Brutium*, with a little of *Latium*; 340 m. l. and 120 b. divided into 12 Provinces, viz. 1. *Abruzzo* the Further, ch. T. *Aquila* and *Atri*; in this lies the Territories and Towns of *Civita-de-Pena*, (under *Parma*) and *Asello*, (under *Massa*;) 2. *Abruzzo* the Nigher, ch. T. *Lanciano* and *Civita de Chie*; 3. Coun. of *Molise*, ch. T. *Bajono* and *Trivento*; 4. *Terra-di-Lavoro*, ch. T. *Naples*, and *Capua*; 5. Further *Principate*, ch. T. *Benevento* (under the Pope) and *Conza*; 6. Nigher *Principate*, ch. T. *Salerno* and *Amalfi*; 7. The *Basilicate*, ch. T. *Cirenza* and *Venosa*; 8. The *Capitinate* or *Puglia*, ch. T. *Manfredonia* and *Ascoli*; 9. *Terra-di-Bari*, ch. T. *Bari* and *Trani*; 10. *Terra-di-Otranto*, ch. T. *Otranto*, *Taranto* and *Brindisi*; 11. *Calabria* the Nigher, ch. T. *Cosenza* and *Rossano*; and 12. *Calabria* the Further, ch. T. *Regio* and *St. Severino*: ch. T. of the whole is *Naples*. This Province is Subject to the King of Spain, who for it is a Homager to the Pope.

This last Province makes up that Part of Italy which is called *Lower Italy*. Next follow the *Italian Isles*, which are chiefly these:

1. Kingdom and Island of *Sicily*, incol. *la Sicilia*, anciently called *Trinacria*, on the South West of *Naples*, and almost joyned to it;

200 m. l. and 148 b. divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Val-di-Demone*, ch. T. *Messina*, *Catania*, and *Patti*; 2. *Val-di-Mazara*, ch. T. *Palermo*, *Mont Real*, and *Mazara*; and, 3. *Val-di-Noto*, ch. T. *Syracossa*, *Noto* and *Terra-Nova*; ch. T. of the whole is *Palermo*: This Island is Subject to the King of Spain, for which he is a Homager to the Pope.

2. Kingdom and Island of *Sardinia*, incol. *la Sardegna*, anciently called *Ichnusa* and *Sandaliotis*, on the N. W. of *Sicily*; 160 m. l. and 94 b. divided into two Provinces; viz. 1. *Capo-di-Lugodori*, on the N. ch. T. *Algier* *Jassari*, and *Bosa*, and, 2. *Capo-di-Cagliari*, on the S. ch. T. *Cagliari*, *Oristagni* and *Villa-de-Iglesia*. ch. T. of the whole is *Cagliari*. This Island is also Subject to the King of Spain, for which he is Feudatory to the Pope.

3. Island of *Corfica*, sometimes *Serassne*, on the N. of *Sardinia*; 115 miles long, and 55 broad, divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Banda-di-qua-Monti*, ch. T. *Bastia*, and *St. Florence*. 2. *Banda-di-Fuova*, ch. T. *Ajazzo* and *Calvi*; 3. *Banda-di-d'Entro*, ch. T. *Ampugnana*, and *Corte*; and, 4. *Banda-di-l-i-Monti*, ch. T. *St. Bonifacio* and *Porto-Vicchio*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bastia*. This Island is under the Commonwealth of *Genoa*, in Fee of the Pope.

Rivers of Principal Note are Four; viz. 1. *Po*, 2. *Adige*, 3. *Tyber*, and 4. *Arno*.

Chief Mountains are the *Alpi* and *Appennine*.

Chief

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Garda*, 2. *Como*, 3. *Magjore*, 4. *Iseo*, 5. *Lugato*, 6. *Perugia*, 7. *Celano*, and, 8. *Balseno*.

Patriarchs three, viz. *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Aquileja*.

Archbishopricks, 38. Bishopricks 258. Universities, 17.

5. British Isles.

THE *British Isles*, or the *English Dominions*, lie in the Western Ocean, on the N. of *France*, and W. of *Denmark*, *Germany*, and *Low-Countries*. Situated between the 8th. and 20th. and 55th. min. of Lon. and between the 50th. and 59th. degr. of Lat. in length from the N. parts of the Coun. of *Strathnavern* in *Scotland*, to the S. parts of *Suffex* in *England*, about 510 miles. Under this Name are comprehended four distinct Parts, besides the lesser Isles, viz. 1. *England*, 2. *Wales*, 3. *Scotland*, and, 4. *Ireland*.

I. ENGLAND.

THE Kingdom of *England* lies on the S. of *Scotland* and N. of *France*, from which it is divided by the *British Channel*, of a Triangular Form, encompassed on three sides with Sea. In length from N. to S. about 315 Miles, and in breadth from E. to W. about 300, containing about 27 Millions of Acres.

It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Albion* and *Britain*, (or *Great Britain*) sometimes called *Lboegris*; now by the *French*, *Angleterre*; by the *Italians*, *Inghilterra*; by the *Spaniards*, *Inglaterra*; and by the *Germans*, *Engellant*.

It was first Conquered by the *Romans*, after that it had its own Kings; next by the *Saxons*, who divided it into seven Kingdoms, but afterwards united again; then by the *Danes*, again by the *Saxons*; and last by the *Normans*, who erected that Monarchy which has ever since remained in the Succession of 28 several Kings and Queens; so that it is now wholly under the Government of its own King, who has the Title of *Defender of the Faith*. His Royal Seat is *London*.

The Inhabitants are mostly of the *Reformed Religion* here Taught in its Purity, (the *Divisions* I forbear to mention) some few are *Papists*; their *Language* is a Branch of the *Teutonic*, chiefly composed of old *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; in some places in *Cornwall* they use a kind of *Welsh*; their chief *Commodities* are *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Metals*, *Timber*, *Coals*, abundance of *Wool*, *Cloth*, *Stuffs*, *Linen*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Beer*, &c. For the better Method's sake, I shall divide it into the six *Circuits* of the Judges.

1. *Northern Circuit*, bordering on *Scotland*, the Seat of the old *Brigantes*, and *Ostadii*, since being the King. of *Northumberland*; 150 m. l.

m. 1. and 110 b. It contains six Counties, viz. 1. *Northumberland*, divided into six Wards, ch. Ts. *Newcastle* and *Barwick*; 2. *Cumberland*, divided into five Wards, ch. Ts. *Carlisle* and *Perith*; 3. *Westmerland*, divided into four Wards, ch. Ts. *Kendal* and *Appleby*; 4. *Bishoprick of Durham*, divided into four Wards, ch. T. *Durham*; 5. *Yorksire*, divided into three Ridings, viz. *North Riding*, in which is *Richmondshire*, *East Riding* and *West Riding*, and these into twenty six Hundreds, ch. Ts. *York*, *Hull*, and *Hallifax*; and, 6. *Lancashire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. Ts. *Lancaster*, *Manchester* and *Liverpool*. To these (for Method's sake) may be joyned the County *Palatine of Cheshire*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *Chester*: ch. T. of the whole is *York*.

2. *Midland Circuit*, on the S. of the *Northern Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Conitani*, and some of the *Cornavii*, since a part of the K. of *Mercia*: 116 m. l. and 80 b. It contains seven Counties, viz. 1. *Derbysire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. Ts. *Darby* and *Chesterfield*; 2. *Nottinghamshire*, divided into eight Hundreds, ch. Ts. *Nottingham* and *Newark*; 3. *Lincolnshire*, divided into *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*, and these into thirty Hundreds, ch. Ts. *Lincoln*, *Spaulford* and *Boston*; 4. *Rutlandshire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Oakham*; 5. *Leicestershire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Leicester*; 6. *Norhamptonshire*, divided into 20 Hundreds, ch. Ts. *Norhampton* and *Peterborough*; and, 7. *Warwickshire*.

shire, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Cr-
venry* and *Warwick*: ch. T. of the whole is
Lincoln.

3. *Oxford Circuit* on the South West of the
Midland Circuit, the Seat of the old *Duboni*,
Attribatii, and a great part of the *Cornavii*,
with some of the *Silures*, since a part of the
Kingd. of *Mercia* and *West Saxons*; 120 m.l.
and 68 b. It contains eight Counties; viz. 1.
Shropshire divided into fifteen Hundreds, ch. T.
Shrewsbury and *Ludlow*; 2. *Staffordshire*, divided
into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Litchfield* and *Staf-
ford*; 3. *Worcestershire*, divided into seven
Hundreds, ch. T. *Worcester* and *Evessham*.

4. *Herefordshire* divided into eleven Hundreds,
ch. T. *Hereford*; 5. *Monmouthshire* (taken out
of *Wales*) divided into six Hundreds, ch. T.
Monmouth and *Chepstow*; 6. *Glocestershire*, di-
vided into thirty Hundreds, ch. T. *Glocester*; 7.
Oxfordshire, divided into fourteen Hun-
dreds, ch. T. *Oxford* and *Banbury*; and, 8. *Berk-
shire*, divided into twenty Hundreds, ch. T.
Reading and *Windsor*: ch. T. of the whole is
Oxford.

4. *Norfolk Circuit*, on the East of *Oxford* and
part of *Midland Circuit*, the Seat of the old
Iteni, and some of the *Catiuchlani*, since the
K. of *East Angles*, and part of *Mercia*: 114. m.l.
and 60. br. It contains six Counties; viz. 1.
Norfolk, divided into 32 Hundreds, ch. T. *Nor-
wich*, *Tarmonth* and *Lyn*; 2. *Suffolk*, divided
into 22 Hundreds, ch. T. *Ipswich* and *Bury*;
3. *Cambridgeshire*, divided into *Cambridgeshire*
and the *Isle of Ely*, and these into 17 Hun-
dreds,

dreds, ch. T. Cambridge and Ely; 4. Hunting-
donshire, divided into 4 Hundreds, ch. T. Hun-
tington; 5. Bedfordshire, divided into nine
Hundreds, ch. T. Bedford and Dunstable; and,
6. Buckinghamshire, divided into eight Hun-
dreds, ch. T. Buckingham and Ailbury: ch. T.
of the whole is North.

5. Home Circuit, on the South of Norfolk Cir-
cuit, the Seat of the old Trinobantes, Regni and
Cantii, with some few of the Cantuabrigi;
since the K. of E. Saxons, S. Saxons and Kent;
112. m. l. and 85 b. It contains five Coun-
ties, viz. 1. Hertfordshire, divided into eight
Hundreds, ch. T. Hertford, and St Albans;
2. Essex, divided into twenty Hundreds, ch. T.
Colchester, Chelmsford and Maldon; 3. Kent, di-
vided into five Laths, and those into 67 Hun-
dreds, ch. T. Canterbury, Rochester and Dover;
4. Surry, divided into thirteen Hundreds, ch. T.
Southwark, Guilford and Kingston; and 5. Sus-
sex, divided into six Rapes, and those into six-
ty five Hundreds, ch. T. Chichester and Lewes:
to these (for Methods sake) may be joyn'd
the Count. of Middlesex, divided into seven
Hundreds, ch. Ts. London and Westminster, the
chief of the Kingdom.

6. Western Circuit, on the West of Home, and
South West of Oxford Circuit; the Seat of the
old Damnonii, Belgæ and Durotriges, since the
greatest part of the King. of West Saxons; 216
m. l. and 65 br. It contains six Counties, viz.
1. Hampshire, or Southamptonshire, divided into
39 Hundreds, ch. T. Winchester, Southampton
and Portsmouth; 2. Wiltshire, divided into 39
Hun-

Hundreds, ch. *Ts. Salisbury and Marlborough*;
 3. *Dorset-shire*, divided into five Parts, and
 those into 19 Hundreds, ch. *Ts. Dorchester and*
Weymouth; 4. *Somerset-shire*, divided into 42
 Hundreds, ch. *Ts. Bristol, Bath, and Wells*;
 5. *Devon-shire*, divided into 33 Hundreds, ch.
Ts. Exeter, Plymouth and Dartmouth; and, 6.
Cornwall, divided into nine Hundreds, ch. *Ts.*
Launceston, Truro, and Falmouth; ch. *T.* of the
 whole is *Bristol*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz, 1.
Thames, 2. *Severn*, 3. *Trent*.

Mountains of greatest Account are three, viz,
 1. *Ingleborough*, 2. *Rendles*, and, 3. *Pennine*.
 Archbishopsricks, 2. Bishopsricks, 20. Uni-
 versities, 2.

2. WALES.

THE Principality of *Wales* lies on the W.
 of *England*, (commonly reckoned a part
 thereof) bordering on the *Irish Ocean*, and
 parted by the River *Dee*, and a Line drawn so
 the River *Wye* in length from N. to S. about
 124 miles. in breadth from E. to W. about
 100, in some places but 40; it contains the
 greatest part of the *Roman Britain Secunda*,
 sometimes called *Gambria* and *Zamora*, since
Welsh; and now by the *Latins*, *Wallia* or
Wallia; and by the *French*, *Gallas*.
 It was first Conquered by the *Romans*,
 (about the same time that *England* was) and
 afterwards had a King of its own, and some
 times

times two, one of *North*, and the other of *South Wales*, till at last the Kings of *England* subdued them, and brought them under their Power; so that 'tis at present under the Kings of *England*, whose Eldest Son has the Title of *Prince of Wales*.

The Inhabitants, as in the rest of *England*, are most *Protestants*, their Language very harsh, being the same with the old *British* or *Gallick*, but the *English* is also much used among them; their chief *Commodities* are *Brizes*, *Catrons*, *Bayts*, *Metals*, *Coals*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Wool*, *Gleash*, *Hides*, and *Calve-Skins*.

It is divided into two Parts, which are,

1. *North-Wales*, the Seat of the old *Ordovices*, since the King of *Guinedeb*, and part of *Powisland*; 74 miles long, and 60 broad. It contains six Counties, viz. 1. *Isle of Anglesey*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Beaumarice*; 2. *Caernarvan-shire*, divided into nine Hundreds, ch. T. *Caernarvan* and *Banger*; 3. *Denbigh-shire*, divided into 12 Hundreds, ch. T. *Denbigh* and *Rasby*; 4. *Flint-shire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *St. Asaph* and *Flint*; 5. *Merioneth-shire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Barlach*, and *Mala*; and, 6. *Montgomery-shire*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *Welsh-pool* and *Montgomery*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Welshpool*.

2. *South-Wales*, the Seat of the old *Dumnonii* and part of the *Silures*, since the K. of *Deubarb* and part of *Powisland*; 98 m. l. and 60 b. It contains six Counties, viz. 1. *Radnor-shire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *New Radnor*.

nor, and *Preſtain*; 2. *Cardigan ſhire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Cardigan* and *Aberystwith*; 3. *Pembrokeshire*, divided into ſeven Hundreds, ch. T. *Pembrok*, *Haverford* and *St. David*; 4. *Caermarthenſhire*, divided into ſix Hundreds, ch. T. *Caermarthen*; 5. *Brecknockſhire*, divided into ſix Hundreds, ch. T. *Brecknock* and *Beals*; and, 6. *Glamorganshire*, divided into ten Hundreds, ch. T. *Caerdiff*, *Swanſey*, and *Llandaff*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Pembrok*.

Rivers of chief Note are two, viz. 1. *Wye*, and, 2. *Dea*.

Principal Mountains are thoſe called, 1. *Snowden Hills*, and, 2. *Plinlimmon*.

Archbiſhopricks 0. Biſhopricks 4. Uni-verſities 0.

3. SCOTLAND.

THE Kingdom of *Scotland* is the reſt of the Iſle of *Albion* or *Great-Britain*, and lies on the N. of *Eng. and*, from which it is parted by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and the *Cheviot Hills*; in length from *Dunghy-head* to the S. parts of *Galway*, 250 m. in breadth from *Aberdeen* to the Iſle of *Mule*; 150 m. It was anciently called *Calidonia*, and ſometime *Alania*; now by the *French*, *l'Eſcoſſe*, by the *Italian*, *la Scotia*; by the *Spaniards*, *la Eſcocia*; and by the *Germans*, *Schatland*.

It was for many Ages Governed by its own Kings (but with divers conſiderable alterations) till the Year 1603, it was to our great ſatis-

satisfaction United to England for ever, and does still remain under its Governed by a Viceroy, called *Lord Commissioner*. Some of the North Parts are still almost free. The chief place is *Edinburgh*, the Seat of the former Kings.

The Inhabitants are most Protestants, and those chiefly *Presbyterians*. Their Language is in the South Parts a corrupt *English*, and on the N. and W. parts a Dialect of the *Irish*. Their Chief Commodities are *Cattle*, coarse *Cloaths*, *Furzes*, *Fish*, *Lead-Oar*, *Iron*, *Salt-Petre*, *Linen Cloth*, *Train-Oyl*, some *Hides* and *Tallow*. It is divided into two parts, which are,

1. *Highland*, or *North Scotland*, somewhat the largest of the two, the Seat of the old *Stots*, 170 miles long, and 130 broad, divided into thirteen Counties; viz. 1. *Cathness*, ch. *T. Wick* and *Cornet*; 2. *Strathnagorn*, ch. *T. Strathy*; 3. *Scotterland*, ch. *T. Dornock*; 4. *Ross*, ch. *T. Tayne*; 5. *Murray*, ch. *T. Elgen*; 6. *Loquabrea*, ch. *T. Innerlochy*; 7. *Braid-Alben*, ch. *T. —*; 8. *Athol*, ch. *T. Blaire*; 9. *Buquihan*, ch. *T. Stanes*; 10. *Marr*, ch. *T. Aberdeen*; 11. *Mernis*, ch. *T. Beruy*; 12. *Angus*, ch. *T. Dundee* and *Brechin*; 13. *Perth*, chief Town, *Perth*: *Aberdeen* is chief of the whole.

2. *Lowland*, or *South-Scotland*, bordering on *England*, the Seat of the old *Pitts*; 156 miles long and 110 broad, divided into twenty two Counties; viz. 1. *Lorn*, ch. *T. Dunblaw*; 2. *Caithness*, ch. *T. Killean*; 3. *Angus*, ch. *T. Dunblaw*; 4. *Lennon*, ch. *T. Dunblaw*; 5. *Monteith*, ch. *T. Dun-*

Dublin; 6. *Strathgalloway*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 7. *Fife*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 8. *Stirling*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 9. *Leith*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 10. *Edinburgh*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 11. *Edinburgh*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 12. *Edinburgh*, ch. *Th. Gernsey*; 13. *Clydesdale*, ch. *T. Glasgow*; 14. *Cunningham*, ch. *T. Irving*; 15. *Kyle*, ch. *T. Alre*; 16. *Garrick*, ch. *T. Bannockburn*; 17. *Galloway*, ch. *T. Kircubright*; 18. *Niddesdale*, ch. *T. Duns*; 19. *Annandale*, ch. *T. Annand*; 20. *Eske*, ch. *T. Eske*; 21. *Basdale*; and, 22. *Isle of Arran*: *Edinburgh* is chief of all.

Principal Rivers are two, viz. 1. *Tay*; and 2. *Spey*.

Mountains of greatest Note are, 1. *The Cheviot Hills*; and, 2. *Those of Albyn*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Lough Neagh*, and, 2. *Tay*.

Archbishopricks, 2. Bishopricks, 12. Universities, 4.

4. I R E E A N D.

THE Kingdom of Ireland, an Island lying on the W. of England and Wales; its length from the N. parts of *Ulster* to the S. parts of *Cork*, 285 miles; in breadth from the E. parts of *Dublin* to the W. parts of *May*, 160. miles, anciently called *Iuberna*, *Hibernia*, *O. Iuberna*, *Ioruba*, *Scotia Minor*, *Bonia*, and *Paria*; now by the Natives *Erya*; by the *Wills*, *Dund*; by the *Germans*, *Irland*; by the *Italians*, *Islanda*; and by the *French*, *Irlande*.

The

The People were Anciently Rude and Barbarous, having little Law or Government; first partly Conquered by the Saxon Monarchs of England, then by the Norweg. not long after by Henry the Second of England, till by little and little it was wholly reduced to England, and still remaineth so, Governed by a Viceroy, called the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy of Ireland, whose Seat is at Dublin.

The Inhabitants are both Protestants and Papists; their Language, a Dialect of the old British, intermixed with Norwegian, Danish, and English; the English is also frequently used among them, and in some places a mongrell Speech between both. Their chief Commodities, are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Furs, Salt, Hemp, Linnen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, Wool, Prices, &c. It is divided into four Provinces, which are,

1. Ulster, incol. Cui-Guilly, on the N. the Seat of the old Roboguit, Darnii, Volentii, Pwienii, and Bradini; 116 m. l. and 100 b. It contains ten Counties, viz. 1. Antrim, divided into nine Baronies, ch. T. Carrickfergus, Belfast and Antrim; 2. Londonderry, or Coleraine, divided into five Baronies, ch. T. Londonderry and Coleraine; 3. Down, or Tirconnel, divided into five Baronies, ch. T. Down and Downpatrick; 4. Tyrone, divided into four Baronies, ch. T. Dungannon; 5. Fermanagh, divided into eight Baronies, ch. T. Eniskilling; 6. Cavan, divided into seven Baronies ch. T.

T. *Cavan*; 7. *Monaghan*, divided into five Bars. ch. T. *Monaghan*; 8. *Armagh* divided into five Baronies ch. T. *Charlemont* and *Armagh*; 9. *Down*, divided into eight Baronies, ch. T. *Down* and *Newry*; And, 10. *Louth*, (oft reckoned in *Leinster*, divided into four Baronies, ch. T. *Droghedah*, *Dundalk*, and *Louth*: ch. T. of the whole is *Londonderry*.

2. *Connaught*. incol. *Connahby*, on the S. W. of *Ulster*, bordering on the West Ocean: the Seat of the old *Gangani*, *Auteri*, and *Nagnata*, 130 m. l. and 84 b. It contains six Counties; viz. 1. *Letrim*, divided into five Baronies, ch. T. *Letrim* and *James-Town*; 2. *Slego*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Slego*; 3. *Mayo*, or *Maje*, divided into nine Baronies, ch. T. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, and *Killalora*; 4. *Rescannon*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Achlone*, *Rescannon*, and *Boyle*; 5. *Gallway*, divided into seventeen Baronies, ch. T. *Gallway*, *Tuam*, and *Clonsart*; And, 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare* (oft reckoned in *Munster*) divided into eight Baronies, ch. T. *Clare* and *Killaloe*: ch. T. of the whole is *Gallway*.

3. *Leinster*, incol. *Leighnigh*, on the East of *Connaught* and South of *Ulster*, the Seat of the old *Brigantes*, *Menapii*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*, 112 m. l. and 70 br. It contains eleven Counties; viz. 1. *Longford*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Longford*; 2. *West Meath*, divided into eleven Baronies, ch. T. *Molingar*; 3. *E. Meath*, divided into eleven Baronies, ch. T. *Trim* and *Abbey*; (these three made the Prov. of *Meath*) 4. *Dublin*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Dublin*;

Dublin; 5. Wicklow, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. Wicklow and Arklow; 6. Kildare, divided into eight Baronies, ch. T. Kildare; seven, Kings-County, divided into eleven Baronies, ch. T. Philipstown; eight, Queens-County, divided into seven Baronies, ch. T. Mariborough, or Queens-Town; nine, Kilkenny, divided into eleven Baronies, ch. T. Kilkenny and Thomas-Town; 10. Catherlagh, divided into five Baronies, ch. T. Catherlagh; and, 11. Wexford, divided into eight Baronies, ch. T. Wexford and Ross: ch. T. of the whole is Dublin.

4. Munster, or Mounstar, incol. Moun. on the S. of Leinster and Connaught, the Seat of the old Ulterni, Corlandi, Luceni, Velibori, and Vodil; 135 m. l. and 120 br. It contains five Counties; viz. 1. Tipperary, divided into fourteen Baronies, ch. T. Clonmel, Cashel, and Tipperary; 2. Waterford, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. Waterford and Danganua; 3. Limerick, divided into nine Baronies, ch. T. Limerick and Killmallock; 4. Kerry, divided into eight Baronies, ch. T. Dingle and Ardsart; And, 5. Cork, divided into thirteen Baronies, ch. T. Cork, Kingsale, and Youghil; in this lies the County of Desmond, divided into two Baronies, ch. T. Bantry: ch. T. of the whole is Limerick, but many reckon Cork.

Rivers of Principal Note, are, 1. Shannon, 2. Barrow, 3. Shure, and, 4. Blackwater.

Chief Mountains are, 1. Knock-Patrick, 2. Sliem-Bloomy, and, 3. Carlew Hills.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. Lough Erne, 2. Lough Neagh, and, 3. Lough Corrib.

Arch-

Archbishopricks, 4. Bishopricks, 19. Universities, 1.

The lesser British Isles are, 1. *Orkney*, or *Orkney Isles* on the N. of Scotland, in number 12 ch. T. *Kirkwall*, 2. *Hebrides*, on the W. of Scotland, 44 in Number, ch. T. *Sodor*; 3. *Man*, on the W. of England, ch. T. *Douglas*; 4. *Wight*, on the S. of England, ch. T. *Newport*; 5. *Scotland*; 6. *Scilly*; 7. *Thames*; &c.

6. Low Countries.

THE *Low Countries*, a knot of Provinces right against England, on the North of France, and W. of Germany, situated between the 49th. and 10 min. and the 53d. and 37 min. of Lat. and between the 21st. and the 26th. and 28 min. of Lon. in form somewhat triangular; being in length from the N. parts of *Groningen*, to the S. parts of *Luxembourg*, 264 miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Artois*, to the E. parts of *Luxembourg*, 192 miles. It contains about half the ancient *Belgium*, with a little of old Germany; at present many times called *Belgium*, and the *Lower Germany*; sometimes the *Seventeen Provinces*, and the *Netherlands*; by the Dutch, *Das Nederland*; by the French, *le Pais-Bas*; by the Spaniards, *Los Países-Baxos*; by the Italians, *il Paesi-Bassi*; and by the Poles *Niderlanderska-ziemia*.

It,

It was first Conquered by the Romans, afterwards by the French, after that divided into several Governments, till the Year 1309, reduced to one by Philip Duke of Burgundy, (of which House is the King of Spain) till Anno 1581. some of the Provinces Revolted, and declared themselves Free, and since that, the French have gained a great Part; so that it is at present under the Government of the Hollanders, Spanish, French, and (the Bishop of Liege, who is Prince of the Empire: the ch. T. of the United Provinces, is Amsterdam; and that of the Spanish Provinces, Antwerp, but Brussels is the Seat of the Governour.

The Inhabitants of the Spanish and French Provinces are mostly Papists; in the United Provinces all Religions are suffered, but most are Calvinists. Their Language is mostly the Flemish, or Low Dutch, a Dialect of the German; in Hainault, Artois, Bish. of Liege, Namur, Luxemburg, and French Flanders, they use the Walloon, or a corrupted French. Spanish, and English is also very common in many places. Their chief Commodities are fine Linen, Scarlets, Silks, Velvets, Armours, Ropes, Cables, Butter, Cheese, prepared Buffs, Quillets, Spanish Leather, &c. It is divided into seventeen Provinces; which are,

1. Barony of Groningen, incol. Het Groeningerland, a Sea Province the most N. of these Countries; part of old Frisland; 45 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two distinct Parts, viz. 1. Proper Groningen containing three Parts, viz. Goorleer, ch. T. Groningen; Oldesloot, ch. T. Win-

Winschoten; and *Westerveld*, ch. T. *Bortanger-Fors*; and, 2. The *Omlands*, containing three Parts; viz. *Friselinge*, ch. T. *Dum*; *Hunsta-ga*, ch. T. *Middelstum*; and *Wester-Quarten*, ch. T. *Midwold*: ch. T. of the whole is *Groningen*.

2. Barony of *West Friesland*, incl. *di-West-Urieislande*, a Sea Province on the W. and S. W. of *Groningen*; but a part of the old *Friesland*; 36 m. l. and 32 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Ostergoe*, containing twelve Prefectures, ch. T. *Leuwarden* and *Docksum*; 2. *Westergoe*, containing eight Territories, or Jurisdictions, ch. T. *Francher*, *Harlingen*, and *Bulswert*; and, 3. *Seven-Wolden*, containing eight Prefectures, ch. T. *Kuyper* and *Sloten*: ch. T. of the whole is *Leuwarden*.

3. Barony of *Over-Iffel*, incl. *bet. Over-Iffel*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of W. *Friesland*, and S. of *Groningen*; the Seat of the old *Salii* and *Tubantes*; 62 m. l. and 46 br. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Drent* (commonly reckoned a distinct Province) containing five Prefectures, ch. T. *Coerwerden*, *Meppel* and *Assen*; 2. *Salland*, or *Iffelland*, ch. T. *Deventer*, *Zwoll* and *Camden*; and, 3. *Twente*, containing nine Jurisdictions, ch. T. *Oldenzel*, and *Oormersom*: ch. T. of the whole is *Deventer*.

4. Dukedom of *Gelderland*, with *Zutphen*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Over-Iffel*; the Seat of the old *Ufipetes* with some of *Basavia* and *Menapia*; 70 m. l. and 40 br. divided into four Tetrarchies; viz. 1. *Veluwe*, or *Arnhem*,

hem, ch. T. *Arnhem*, *Harderwick*, and *Elborg*; 2. *Betuwe*, or *Nimmegen*, ch. T. *Nimmegen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*; 3. *Earl. of Zutphen*, a distinct Province, divided into *Bronckhorst*, *Berghen*, *Wisch*, and *Baer*, ch. T. *Zutphen*, *Grol*, and *Doesburg*; and, 4. *Ruermond*, (still Subject to the *Spaniards*,) ch. T. *Gelders*, *Ruermond*, and *Venlo*: ch. T. of the whole is *Nimmegen*.

5. *Barony* (once *Archbishoprick*) of *Utrecht*, incol. *Sticht van Uytrecht*, on the W. of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*, part joyning to the Sea; part of the old *Batavia*, with a little of *Friesland*; 42 m.l. and 20 br. divided into four Districts, or *Tetrarchies*; viz. 1. *Emlandt*, ch. T. *Amersfort*; 2. *Abcon*, ch. T. *Utrecht*; 3. *Land van Montfort*, ch. T. *Montfort*; and, 4. *Wick*, ch. T. *Wick-te-Duerstede* and *Rhewen*: ch. T. of the whole is *Utrecht*.

6. *Earldom of Holland*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Utrecht*; part of the old *Batavia* and *Friesland*; 70 m. l. and 46. b. besides the *Isles* divided into two parts; viz. 1. *N. Holland*, containing five *Ter. viz. West Friesland*, ch. T. *Enchuyssen*; *Kennemerland*. ch. T. *Haerlem* and *Alcamaer*; *Waterland*, ch. T. *Edam*; *Amstelland*, ch. T. *Amsterdam*; and *Goyland*, ch. T. *Naerden*; with the *Isles* of *Texel*, *Wiering*, *Flieland* and *Grind*: and, 2. *S. Holland*, containing nine Territories, viz. *Woerdenland*, ch. T. *Woerden*; *Rhinland*, ch. T. *Leyden*; *Delfland*, ch. T. *Hague* and *Delft*; *Schieland*, ch. T. *Rotterdam*; *Crimper*, ch. T. *Schonhoven*; *Abblaster*, ch. T. *Nieuport*; *Vianen*, ch. T. *Vianen*; *Gorcum*, ch. T. *Gorcum*; and *Altena*, ch. T. *Worcum*; with

the Isles of *Voorn*, ch. T. *Breil*, *Iffelmond*, *Over-Flaskee* and *Goree*.

7. Earldom of *Zealand*, incol. *Zeelandt*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Holland*; the Seat of the old *Toxandri*. It is a small Province made up of seven Islands; which are, 1. *Schouwen*, ch. T. *Zirzee* and *Browershaven*; 2. *Doverland*, joyned to *Schouwen*, and has no Town of Note: 3. *Tolen*, ch. T. *Tolen*; 4. *North-Beverland*, ch. T. *Westkerk*; 5. *South-Beverland*, ch. T. *Goes*, or *Ter-Goes* and *Romerswale*; 6. *Wolferdike*, has no Town; And, 7. *Walcheran* ch. T. *Middleburg*, *Flushing*: and *Veer*, ch. T. of the whole is *Middleburg*.

These go by the name of the *Seven United Provinces*, and often *Holland*, one of the most considerable *Commonwealths* in the World; they contain part of the old *Germany*, the greatest part of them being at that time some of the old *Saxony*.

8. Earldom of *Flanders*, incol. 't *Ulaenderen*, a Sea Province on the S. West of *Zealand*, part of old *Belgica Secunda*; 90 m. l. and 60 b. Subject to the *Hollanders*, *Spaniards*, and *French*; 1. *Holland*, or N. *Flanders* contains two parts, viz. *Waesland*, chief Town *Hulst* and *Axel*; and *le Pays de Eftass*, ch. T. *Sluys* and *Ardenburgh*: 2. *Spanish-Flanders*, contains eight Territories; viz. *Vanden Urien*, ch. T. *Ostend* and *Newport*; *Flan. Proprietaire*, ch. T. *Dendermond*; *Gandia*, ch. T. *Ghent*; *Oudenarde*, *Courtray*, *Bruges*, *Alost*, and *Feurni*, ch. T. the same: And, 3. *French*, or *Walloon Flanders*, contains nine Territories; viz. *Bergen*,

gen, ch. T. Dunkirk and Winoxbergen; Ypres, ch. T. Ypres and Armentiers; Lille, Douay, Tournay, Orchies, Cassel, Bourbourg and Belle; ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is Ghent.

9. Earldom of *Artois*, incol. *le Artois*, an inland Province on the S.W. of *Flanders*; part of the old *Belgica Secunda*; 70 m. l. and 40 br. divided into six Parts; viz. 1. St. Omers, ch. T. St Omers and Liques; 2. *Aire*, or *Arien*, ch. T. *Aire* and Renty; 3. Coun. of *Bethune*, ch. T. *Bethune*, *Lens* and *Lillers*; 4. Coun. of *St. Paul*, ch. T. *St Paul*; 5. *Hesden*, ch. T. *Hesden Fort*; and. 6. *Arras*, or *Atrecht*, ch. T. *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and *Pas*: ch. T. of the whole is *Arras*. This Province is now wholly subject to the *French*, and is joyned to the Government of *Picardy* in *France*.

10. Earldom of *Hainault*, or *Henegow*, an inland Province on the E. of *Artois*, and S.E. of *Flanders*; part of the old *Belgica Secunda*, and a little of *Germania Secunda*; 70 m. l. and 65 br. divided into five parts, all, except most of the first, subject to the *French*; viz. 1. *Brachbant*, or *Burbant*, ch. T. *Aeth*, *Conde* and *Lessines*; 2. *Proper Hainault*, or the Coun. of *Mons*, ch. T. *Mons*, *Maubeuge*, and *Barvay*; 3. Coun. of *Valenciennes*, ch. T. *Valenciennes*, and *Quesnoy*; 4. *Ostrevant*, ch. T. *Bouchain*; and, 5. *le Pais entre Sambre & Meuse*, ch. T. *Philippesville*, *Avesnes*, and *Landrechies*: ch. T. of the whole is *Mons*. In these Bounds lies the Archb. of *Cambray* (once a part of *Hainault*, but now distinct) ch. T. *Cambray*, and *Crevecoeur*.

11. Earldom of *Namur*, or *le Namurois*, a little midland Province on the E. of *Hainault*,

above half compassed with the Bish. of *Liege*; containing some part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 35 m. l. and 30 br. I find it not divided into Parts, but only thus; viz. 1. *Spanish Namur* (under the *Spaniards*) the greatest part, ch. Ts. *Namur* and *Charleroy*; and, 2. *French Namur*, (under the K. of *France*) ch. T. *Charlemont*, *Bovines*, and *Walcourt*: ch. T. of the whole is *Namur*.

12. Dukedom of *Brabant*, incol. le *Brabant*, a midland Province on the N. of *Namur*, and E. of *Flanders*; part of old *Germania Secunda*, with a little of *Belgica Secunda*; 90 m. l. and 72 br. divided into four Tetrarchies; viz. 1. *Boisleduc* (under the *Hollanders*) containing five Terrs. viz. *Kempenland*, ch. T. *Boisleduc*; *Mæsland*, ch. T. *Megen*; *Ravestein*, ch. T. *Ravestein*; *Guickland*, ch. T. *Grave*; and *Pelland*, ch. T. *Helmont*: 2. *Antwerpe* will be treated of by and by; 3. *Brussels*, containing five Terrs. viz. *Vilvorden*, ch. T. *Brussels*, and *Vilvorden*; *Campenhout*, *Greux*, *Nirville*, and *Genape*, ch. T. the same: and, 4. *Louvain*, containing 13 parts, viz. *Haeghland*, ch. T. *Louvain*; *Cumtich*, ch. T. *Tienen*, or *Tilmont*; *Sichem*, *Diest*, (both under our King) *Leerne*, *Landen*, *Hannuye*, *Orpe*, *Judoigne*, *Japaraine*, *Gest a Vironport*, *Incourt*, and *Gemblours*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Brussels*.

13. Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*, or the Tetrarchy of *Antwerp*, is a part of *Brabant*; the Marquisate it self is much less than formerly, being but 7 m. l. and 4 b. yet reckoned one of the 17 *Provinces*, though at present out of use. This Tetrarchy is divided into six parts, besides

besides *Mecklin*, and *Aerschot*; viz. 1. Bar. of *Breda*, (under our King) ch. T. *Breda*; 2. Mar. of *Bergen-op-zome*, (under the Dutch,) ch. T. *Bergen-op-zome*; 3. Coun. of *Hoochstraten*, ch. T. *Hoochstraten*; 4. *Ryenland*, ch. T. *Liere*; 5. Ter. of *Antwerp*, or the Marquisate, ch. T. *Antwerp*; And, 6. *Herentals*, ch. T. *Herentals*: ch. T. of the whole is *Antwerp*.

14. The Seigneury of *Mecklin*, often called *Malines*, a very small Province almost in the midst of *Brabant*, about eight Miles long, and six broad. It is a part of the Tetrarchy of *Antwerp*, but yet reckoned one of the seventeen Provinces, tho' truly it ought not to be so called no more than the Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*; the ch. T. is *Mecklin*. To this Province is usually joyned (by Geographers) the D. of *Aerschot*, on the E. of *Mecklin*, 13 m. J. and 4 b. being also a part of the Tetrarchy of *Antwerp*, ch. T. *Aerschot*.

15. Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luickland*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Brabant* and *Namur*, part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 74 m l. and 35. br. It is part of the *Westphalian Circle* in *Germany*, though reckoned part of the *Netherlands*, and is chiefly subject to its own Bishop, who is Elector of *Cologne*; divided into six Parts; viz. 1. Coun. of *Lootz*, or part of *Kempenland*, ch. T. *Maeseyck*, and *Borchloen* or *Lootz*; 2. A little of *Brabant* (under the *Hollanders*) ch. T. *Maastricht*; 3. Coun. of *Hasbaye*, ch. T. *Liege* and *St. Truyen*; 4. Ma. of *Franchimont*, ch. T. *Franchimont*; in which is the Ab. of *Stablo*, (under its own Prince)

Prince) ch. T. *Stablo*; 5. *Condroix*, ch. T. *Hoey and Dinant* (under the *French*) and, 6. part of *le Pais entre Sambre & Meuse* (under the *French*) ch. T. *Florennes*: ch. T. of the whole is *Liege*.

16. Dukedom of *Limburg*, or 't land van *Over-Maes* an inland Province on the East of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 38 m. l. and 30 br. It is made by (*F. de Wit*) Part of the *Westphalian Circle* in *Germany* though one of the *Seventeen Provinces*, and is divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Rolduc*, ch. T. *Rolduc and Remborch*; 2. *Vaulkenburg*, ch. T. *Vaulkenburg*, or *Fauquemont*; 3. Coun. of *Dalem*, ch. T. *Dalem*; these three are subject to the *Hollanders*; and, 4. *le Pays de Limburg*, divided into *Herwe, Menzen, Valkhorn*, and *Balen*, ch. T. *Limburg*, the ch. T. of the whole.

17. Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, or *Lutzenburg*, an inland Province on the S. of *Limburg*, and B. of *Liege*, part of old *Germania Secunda*, and *Belgica Prima*; 82 m. l. and 72 br. now subject to the *French*. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Coun. of *Rockfort*, ch. T. *Rockfort*; 2. Coun. of *Durbuy*, ch. T. *Durbuy*; 3. Coun. of *la Roche*, ch. T. *la Roche*; 4. Coun. of *Salmé*, ch. T. *Salmerville*; 5. Coun. of *St. Vit*, ch. T. *St. Vit*; 6. Coun. of *Viande*, ch. T. *Vianden*; 7. Coun. of *St. Johansbergh*, ch. T. *Luxemburg and Thionville*; 8. *Campagne*, ch. T. *Bafoigne*; 9. Mar. of *Arlon*, ch. T. *Arlon*; 10. Coun. of *Bar*, ch. T. *Dampvillers and Montmedy*; 11. D. of *Bovillon*, ch. T. *Bovillon*; And,

12. Ab. of St. *Hubart*, ch. T. S. *Hubart*; (these two by right belong to the Bishop. of *Liege*;) ch. T. of the whole is *Luxemburg*!

These ten Provinces are called the *Spanish*, or *Catholick Provinces*, though at present not half under *Spain*. The Inhabitants under *Spain* are called *Flemings*, and those under *France* *Wal-loons*.

Rivers of Principal Note are Three, viz. 1. *Rhine*; 2. *Maese* or *Meuse*; and 3. *Scheld*.

Here are no Mountains of Note.

Lakes of greatest account are three viz. 1. That of *Harlem*; 2. *Tieuks*; and 3. *Schilt*.

Archbishopricks, 3. Bishopricks 16. Universities 9.

7. Germany.

THE Empire of *Germany* lies on the E. of the *Low-Countries* and *France*, on the N. of *Italy*, and on the West of *Poland* and *Turkey*, bordering on the Sea and *Denmark*, Situated between the 25th. and 29th. and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 45th. and 12th. min. and the 54 and 50 min. of Lat. almost in form of a Square, being in length from the North parts of *Pomerania*, to the South Parts of *Trent*, 640 miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Triers*, to the E. parts of *Silesia*, 550 miles. In these Bounds are contained but a part of the old *Germany*, part of *Gaul*, *Illyricum*, with
D. 4 some

some of old *Italy*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Tiutschlandt* or *Teitschlandt*: by the French, *Allcmagne*, by the *Italians*, *La Germania*, or *l' Allemagnia*; by the Dutch, *Ducshland*; by the Poles, *Nicmieckzka*; by the Hungarians, *Nemes*; by the Turks, *Nimemeleker*; and by the Greeks, *Elmagy*.

It was a good part of it Conquered by the Romans. After they were dispossessed, it was divided among several Nations, till the year 801, the French Conquered it, and erected an Empire, which still continues, tho' far short of its former Glory, for a great part was soon after dismembred into many petty Governments; so that it is now under the Dominion of several, viz. the Emperor, King of *Swedeland* King of *France*, King of *Denmark*, six great Dukes, three great Bishops, one great Palatine, one Landtgrave, with a great many Inferiour Dukes, Earls, Bishops, as also many Imperil Cities, Hanse Towns. and such like; so that there are reckoned above 300 Sovereignties in *Germany*, but most are Homagers to the Emperor. The Imperial Seat is *Vinma*.

The Inhabitants are both *Roman-Catholicks* and *Protestants*, the latter are most Numerous, divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*. Their Language is the *High-Dutch*, the chief Branch of the *Teutonick*, an ancient Tongue, and very harsh: In *Bohemia* they speak the *Sclavonian*; the *Italian* in *Tirol* and part of *Switzerland*; the French in part of *Alsacia*; and *Wallisland*; the *Caucasian* (among themselves)

selves) in *Emden*; and the *Swedish* in some of the N. part. Their chief *Commodities* are, *Corn*, *Metals*, *Allom*, *Salt*, *Wine*, *Flesh*, *Linen*, *Quick-silver*, *Armours*, and *Iron-works*. It is divided into ten Circles: (besides others in these bounds) which are,

1. Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, incol. *das Ober-Sachsen*, the most North East part, a Sea Province, part of the old *Vandalia*, and a little of old *Saxony*; 380 m. l. and 210 br. It contains three Parts; viz. 1. First, the D. of *Pomerania*, divided into 1. *Royal*, (under the *Swedes*) containing the Ter. of *Bards*, *Gutzkow*, *Wolgast*, and *Stetin*, with the Isles of *Rügen*, *Wollen* and *Usdom*, ch. T. *Stetin*, *Stralsund*, and *Wolgast*: And, 2. *Ducal*, containing the Ter. of *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, and *Venden*, under the Elect. of *Brand.* and *Butow*, and *Lawenburg*, under *Poland*, ch. T. *Camin*, *Coleberg*, and *Stargart*. Secondly, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, (under its own Prince) divided into, 1. *Alismark*, ch. T. *Stendal*, and *Tangermund*; 2. *Middle Mark*, divided into *Middle-Mark*, *Prignitz*, *Rupen*, and *Ukerana*, ch. T. *Berlin*, *Brandenburg*, and *Francfort*; And, 3. *New-Mark*, divided into *New-Mark*, and *Sternberg*, ch. T. *Custrin* and *Sternberg*. Thirdly, the States of *Saxony* divided into, 1. D. of *Saxony*, (under its own D. and Elector, ch. T. *Wittenburg*, and *Torgaw*; 2. Prin. of *Anhalt*, divided into *Dessaw*, *Bernburg*, *Zerbst*, *Koten*, and *Plotzka*, all under their several Princes, ch. T. the same: To this we may joyn the Abb. of *Quedlinburg*, and Coun of *Barby*, ch.

T. the same; both under the Elector of Saxony; 3. Earldom of *Mansfeld* (divided into the Branches of *Arnstein*, *Vipra*, *Wetin*, and *Quernfurt*, (but Sequestred to the Elector of Saxon.) ch. T. *Mansfeld* and *Eisleben*; 4. Landt. of *Thuringia*, containing the Ter. of *Erfurt* and *Euchfeld*, under *Mentz*; the D. of *Weimar*, (divided into the Branches of *Weimar Eysenach* and *Jena*) *Hall*, and *Gotha*; and the Coun. of *Beichlingen*, *Schwartzemburg*, and *Stolberg*, under their several Princes of the House of Saxony; with the Coun. of *Hohenstein*, under *Brand*. ch. T. all the same; 5. Mar. of *Misnia*, divided into the Ter. of *Meissen*, ch. T. *Dresden* and *Meissen*, *Ertzgebürg*, ch. T. *Gremnitz*, and *Leypsig*; all under the Elector of Saxony with the D. of *Osterland*, and *Altemburg*, (under *Sax-Gotha*,) *Mersburg*, and *Naumburg*, both under their own Princes of the House of Saxony, ch. T. the same; and, 6. *Voitland*, counted part of *Misnia*, (under the Elector of Saxony, and a little under *Sax-Naumburgh*, ch. T. *Zwickaw* and *Ilawen*. The Director of this Circle is the Elector of Saxony; and the ch. T. is reckoned *Berlin*.

2. Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, incol. *das Nider-Sachsen*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Upper-Saxony*, part of old *Saxony*, and some of *Vandalia*; 240 m. l. and 120 br. It contains ten Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Holstein*, ch. T. *Hamburg*, of which more in *Denmark*; 2. D. of *Mecklenburg*, (subject to the two Ds. of *Gustrow* and *Swerin* of the same Family, and a little to the *Swedes*.) containing the Terr. of *Mecklenburg*, ch. T.

ch. T. *Wismar*, *Swerin*, *Rostock*, *Güstrow*, or *Pandalia*, and *Stargart*, ch. T. the same: 3. D. of *Lawenburg*, (under the House of *Saxony*,) ch. T. *Lawenburg*; in which is the Coun. of *Ratzeberg*, ch. T. *Ratzeberg*; the Coun. under the Duke of *Swerin*, the Town under *Lawenburg*: 4. D. of *Breme*, Subject to the *Swedes*, and a little under *Lawenburg* and *Hamburg*) containing six Tracts, ch. T. *Breme* and *Stade*: 5. D. of *Ferden* or *Verden* (also under the *Swedes*) ch. T. *Ferden*. 6. D. of *Lunenburg*, (subject to its own Duke of the House of *Brunswick*) ch. T. *Lunenburg*, *Zell*, and *Ultzen*, to this is joyned the Country of *Danneberg*, ch. T. *Danneberg*: 7. D. of *Brunswick*, divided into two Branches, viz. *Wolfenbittel-Brunswick*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Brunswick*, *Wolfenbittel*, and *Goslar*; in this is the Coun. of *Weringen*, ch. T. *Elbinge-roda*: and *Hanover-Brunswick*, containing the Ter. of *Calemburg*, ch. T. *Hanover* and *Newstat*; *Hamelen*, ch. T. *Hamelen*; *Gottingen*, ch. T. *Gottingen*; and D. of *Grupenhagen*, ch. T. *Eimbeck*; all Subject to the D. of *Hanover*: 8. Bish. of *Hildersheim*, intermixed with *Brunswick*, under the Elector of *Cologne*) ch. T. *Hildersheim* and *Peine*: 9. Principality of *Halberstat*, also in the Limits of *Brunswick*, (subject to the Elect. of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Halberstat* and *Osterwick*; to this may be joyned the Coun. of *Rheinsten*, ch. T. *Blankenberg*: and, 10. D. (once Archb.) of *Magdeburg*, (under the Elect. of *Brand.* and a little under *Saxony*,) ch. T. *Magdeburg* and *Birch*. The Directors of this

this Circle are, the King of Sweden, D. of *Brandenburgh*, and D. of *Brunswick*, by turns; and the ch. T. is *Hamburg*.

3. Circle of *Westphalia*, incol. *die westphalen*, on the West of *Lower-Saxony*; a great part was some of old *Saxony*; 220 m. l. and 156 br. besides *Liege*. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Coun. of *Emden*, or *East Friesland*, (under its own Count, and some under *Holland*) divided into 12 Terrs. ch. T. *Emden*, *Aurick*, and *Norden*: 2. Coun. of *Oldenburg*, with *Delmenborst*, (under the K. of *Denmark*) divided into seven Terrs. ch. T. *Oldenburg* and *Delmenborst*; 3. Bishop. of *Munster*, (under its own Bish.) divided into *Lower*, containing 4 Ter. ch. T. *Meppen*; and *Higher*, containing nine Terrs. ch. T. *Munster*: 4. The Lesser Sovereignties; viz. The Prin. of *Minden*, under *Brandenburgh*; the Counties of *Diepholt*, under *Lunenburg*; *Hoya*, unde *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, and *Hassia*; *Benthem*, *Steinfart*, or *Borchstefort*, both under *Benthem*; *Lingen*, or *Lemgow*, under our King; *Teclenborg*, under *Benthem*, and some others; *Schaumburg*, under *Lippe* and *Hassia*; *Ravensburg*, with *Flots*, under *Brandenburgh*; *Piremont*, or *Spiegelburg*, *Lippe*, *Rheda*, all three under *Lippe*; and *Risberg*, under *Lippe*, and a little under *Munster*; with the Abbey of *Corbey*, under its own Abbot, ch. Ts. are all the same: 5. Bishop. of *Osnabruck*; (now under a Prince of the House of *Brunswick*) ch. T. *Osnabruck*: 6. Bishop. of *Paderborne*, (now under the Bish. of *Munster*) ch. T. *Paderborne* and *Warburgh*: 7. Duke. or
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Westphalia, (under the Elector of Cologne) ch. T. *Arensberg* and *Oldendorp*: 8. D. of *Cleves*. (under the Elect. of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Cleves*, *Wesel*, and *Duisburg*: 9. Coun. of *Mark* (under the Elect. of *Brand*) ch. T. *Ham* and *Dortmund*; to this may be joyned the Coun. of *Reclinhusen*: (under the Elect. of *Cologne*) ch. T. *Reclinhusen*: 10. D. of *Berg*, (under the D. of *Newburg*) ch. T. *Dusseldorp*; And, 11. D. of *Juliers*, or *Gulickland*, (under the D. of *Newburg.*) ch. T. *Juliers*; and *Aix la Chapelle*. In this is the Abb. of *Cornelis. Munster* (under its own Abbot,) ch. T. the same; the Coun. of *Eyffelt*, *Mandorscheld*, *Virnenburgh*, *Arensberg*, &c. The Directors of this Circle are the Bishop of *Munster*, and the Duke of *Newburg*; the ch. T. being *Munster*.

4. Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, incol. *das Ober-Rhyn*, an inland Province on the South of *Westphalia*; part of old *Belgium* and *Franconia*. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Lant. of *Hesse*, or *Hassia*, (subject most to its own Prince) divided into *Lower*, (in which is the Coun. of *Ziegenhaim* and Ab. *Hirschfeld*) ch. T. *Cassel* and *Hirschfeld*; and *Higher*, (in which is the Coun. of *Nidden* under *Darmstat*) ch. T. *Marburg*; in the Bounds of *Hesse* are the Coun. of *Waldock* and Ab. of *Fuld*, (both under their own Princes) ch. T. the same: 2. Confederation of *Weteraw*, containing the Counties of *Nassaw* (under our King, and divided into the Branches of *Dillemburg*, *Dietz*, *Hadamar*, *Kerberg*, *Sigen*, *Idestein*, *Weilburg*, *Wiesbaden*, *Beilsten*, *Gleilberg*, &c.) *Solms*, *Hanaw*, *Eyfsen*.

Eysenberg, Sayn, Wied, Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Westerburg, &c. ch. T. the same; all under their own Counts: 3. Coun. of *Catzenelbogen*, or *Rheinfelden*, (under a Prince of the House of *Hesse*, and a little under *Darmstat*) ch. T. *Catzenelbogen*: 4. Lant. of *Darmstat* or *Geraw* (under another Prince of the House of *Hesse*) ch. T. *Darmstat*: 5. Coun. of *Erpach*, usually reckoned in *Franconia*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Erpach*: 6. Bish. of *Spiers*, in the Bounds of the Palatinate, but of this Circle (under its own Bishop, but now the *French*) ch. T. *Spiers* (demolished) and *Philipsburg*: 7. D. of *Zweibruck*, or *Deux Ponts*, (under a Prince of the House of the Elect. Pal. but now the *French*) divided into *Meissenheim*, *Lichtenberg*, *Zweibruck*, *Landsberg* and *Newcastel*, ch. T. the same: and, 8. Lant. of *Alsatia*, or *Elsass*, (belonging chiefly to the Emperor, but now under the *French*) divided into three Parts; viz. *Lower*, ch. T. *Strasbourg*, *Zabern*, and *Hagenaw*; *Higher*, ch. T. *Colmar* and *Ensisheim*; and *Santgow*, or the Coun. of *Ferrette*, ch. T. *Mulhausen*, and *Pfirt*, or *Ferrette*; here were several Sovereignities: *Brisgow* and *Ortnaw* in *Suabia*, are oft reckoned part of *Alsatia*. The Directors of this Circle, are the Elector Palatine, and Bishop of *Worms*; the ch. T. being *Strasbourg*.

5. Circle of the *Lower-Rhine*, incol. *das Unter Rhyn*, an inland Province, dividing the *Upper-Rhine* in the middle, being very strangely intermix'd with it; so that the Dimensions

ons of it (as well as the other) cannot well be given. It contains part of old *Belgium*, and some of *Franconia*, now divided into four Parts, viz. 1. Arch. and Electorate of *Cologne*, (under its own Prince) divided into the *Upper*, ch. T. *Cologne*, and *Bonn*; and the *Lower*, ch. T. *Rhynberg* and *Nuys*; in this lies the Coun. of *Meurs* (under our King) ch. T. *Meurs*; 2. Archbishop. and Elector. of *Triers*, or *Trevers*, (under its own Prince, but now half Subject to the *French*) containing also the Ab. of *Pruym*, and divided into thirty five Territories; ch. Ts. are *Triers* and *Pruym*, under the *French*; and *Coblentz*, and *Oberwesell*, under the Elector of *Trier*: 3. Archb. and Elector of *Mentz*, or *Mayence*, strangely scattered into many small Parts, (subject to its own Prince) ch. T. *Mentz*, *Bingen*, and *Aschaffenburg*; in the Bounds of this lies the Terr. of *Frankford* (free) usually set in *Franconia*, and sometimes in the *Upper-Rhine*, ch. T. *Frankford*: 4. *Palatinate* and Elector. of the *Rhine*, (under its own Prince, but now above half under the *French*) with *Sponhem*, divided into twelve Bailiwicks; viz. *Simmeren*, *Kirckberg*, *Bacharach*, *Stroumberg*, *Creutznach*, *Openheim*, *Altzheim*, *Newstat*, and *Germersheim*, most under the *French*; and *Heidelberg*, *Mosbach*, and *Bretten*, under the Elector *Palatine*; ch. T. all the same. In the Bounds of this lies the Bish. of *Worms*, (by right under its own Bish.) ch. T. *Worms* (demolished;) the Coun. of *Rhingrave*, ch. T. *Kirn*; *Valdentz*, *Oberstein*, *Falkenstein*, and *Leiningen*, ch. T. the same; Sovereignities
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depending on the Elect. Palatine, but now under the *French*. The Director of this Circle is the Elect. and Arch. of *Mentz*, the ch. T. being reckoned *Cologne*, or rather *Francfort*, if it be in this Circle.

6. As for the Circle of *Burgundy*, which for its Situation should be spoke of next, it already has been described in *France*, and now has no Votes in the Diets; therefore I shall pass on, only letting the Reader know, that all the *Low-Countries* are often comprehended also under this Name.

7. Circle of *Suabia*, incol. *die Schwaben*, Anciently *Suevia*, a midland Province, on the S.E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*; some of it part of the old *Vindelicia*; 148 m. l. and 146 br. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Wirtemberg*, the greatest Sovereignty, (under its own Prince, ch. T. *Stugart*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorn-dorf*, in the Bounds of this lies the Coun. of *Loebenstein*, (under the Elect. Palat.) ch. T. *Loebenstein*; and also may be joyned the Prin. of *Hoer-Zollern*, (its Prince of the House of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Hoer-Zollern*; and Coun. of *Hohenberg* (under the Emperor) ch. T. *Rat-weil*: 2. Mar. of *Baden*, divided into *Higher*, ch. T. *Baden* and *Stolhofen*, to which belongs the Coun. of *Ekerstein*, ch. T. *Eberstein*; and *Lower*, or *Durlach*, ch. T. *Durlach* and *Phort-zeim*; both under their own Princes, of the same Family: 3. Mar. of *Ortnaw*, (under the Emperor, and part under *Baden*) ch. T. *Offenburg*, and *Gengenbach*; 4. Ter. of *Bris-gow*, (under the Emperor and *Baden*) ch. T.

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Freiburg and *Brisack*: 5. The *Black-Forest*, containing the Principality of *Furstenburg*, under its own Prince: and the Coun. of *Rheinfelden*, under the Emperor, ch. T. the same: 6. Ter. of *Hegow*, containing the Bishop. of *Constance*, under its own Prince; and the Lant. of *Nellenburg*, under the Emperor, ch. T. the same: 7. *North-Schwaben*, containing the Coun. of *Oeting*, (divided into the Branches of *Oeting* and *Wallerstein*) in which is the Provostship of *Elwang*; *Rechberg*, ch. T. *Gemund* (free) the Bar. of *Limpurg*, and *Jussingen*, all under their own Princes, and, ch. T. the same; and Ter. of *Ulm* (free;) ch. T. *Ulm*; And, 8. Ter. of *Algow*, containing the Bishoprick of *Ausburg*, ch. T. *Ausburg* (free;) Ab. of *Kempten*, with some smaller Abbacies; Mar. of *Burgaw*, under the Emperor; Coun. of *Koniseck*, Coun. of *Mindelheim*, under *Bavaria*; Bar. of *Waldburg*; ch. T. all the same; and the State of *Fuggers*, ch. T. *Babenhausen*; all (besides those excepted) under their own Princes. In this Circle are about 36 Imperial Cities: The Directors are the Bishop of *Constance* and Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the ch. T. being *Ausburg*.

8 Circle and Dukedom of *Franconia*, incol. *das Francken*, a midland Province on the N E. of *Suabia*, and E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*, but a part of the old *Franconia*; 134 m. l. and 132 b. It contains these parts; viz. 1. Bish. of *Wurtzburg*, under its own Bish. (who has the Title of D. of *Franconia*) ch. T. *Wurtzburg*, *Schweinsfurt* and *Ochsenfurt*; 2. Bish. of *Bamberg*,

Bamberg (under its own Bish.) ch. T. *Bamberg* and *Hochstet*; 3. Bish. of *Aichstat*, (under its own Bish.) ch. T. *Aichstat*; 4. Prin. of *Henneberg*, (subject to the D. of *Sax. Naumburg*, and *Sax-Weimar*, with the Lant. of *Hesse-Cassel*) ch. T. *Smalkaden*; 5. D. of *Cobourg*, reckoned a part of *Henneberge* (under the D. of *Sax-Gotha*) ch. T. *Cobourg*; 6. Mar. of *Culembach*, or the *Upper-Nuremberg* (under a Prince of the House of *Brand*) ch. T. *Culembach* and *Hoff*; 7. Mar. of *Onspach*, or the *Lower-Nuremberg*, (under a Prince of the House of *Brand*.) ch. T. *Onspach*; 8. Burgraveat, of *Nuremberg*, (also under the House of *Brand*.) ch. T. *Nuremberg* (free;) 9. The Lesser Sovereignties, which are the State of the Great Master of the *Teutonic Order*, (a Spiritual Prince) ch. T. *Margentheim*; the Counties of *Reineck*, (under *Mentz* and *Wurtzburg*, and a little under *Hanaw* and *Erpach*) ch. T. *Reineck*; *Wertheim*, ch. T. *Wertheim*; *Holach*, or *Hoensloe*, ch. T. *Oringen*; *Pappenheim*, ch. T. *Pappenheim*; *Schwartzenberg*, ch. T. *Schwartzenberg*; and *Castel*, ch. T. *Castel*, or *Casel*; and the Bar. of *Sensheim*, ch. T. *Sensheim*; all under their own Princes. The Directors of this Circle are the Bish. of *Bamberg*, and sometimes the Marquess of *Culembach*, the ch. T. being reckoned *Wurtzburg*, and sometimes *Francford* (tho' out of the Bounds of this Circle) but *Nuremberg* best deserves the Name.

9. Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*, incol. *die Bayern*, a midland Province on the South-East of *Franconia*, and E. of *Suabia*, being a part of

of the old *Vindelicis* and *Noricum* ; 215 m. l. and 154 br. It contains four Parts; viz. 1. *Norgow* (now less than formerly) or the Pal. of *Bavaria*, divided into the Lant. of *Leuchtenberg*, ch. T. *Leuchtenberg*; Coun. of *Chamb*, ch. T. *Chamb*; Ter. of *Amberg*, ch. T. *Amberg* and *Neuwark*; all under the Elector of *Bavaria*; Coun. of *Sultzbach* (under the D. of *Newburg*) ch. T. *Sultzbach*; and the Ab. of *Waldsassen*, under its own Prince: 2. D. of *Newburg*; intermixed with *Norgow*, the D. of *Bavaria* and *Suabia* (under its own Prince, who is Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*,) ch. T. *Newburg*: 3. D. and Elect. of *Bavaria* (mostly subject to its own Duke) divided into *Higher Bavaria*, containing the two Territories of *Munchen*, ch. T. *Munchen*; and *Ingolstat*, ch. T. *Ingolstat*; with the Bish. of *Freisingen*, ch. T. *Freisingen*; and Coun. of *Partenkirk*, ch. T. *Partenkirk*; both under the Bish. of *Freisingen*; and *Lower-Bavaria*, containing the three Territories of *Straubing*, ch. T. *Straubing*; *Landshut*, ch. T. *Landshut*; and *Burkhausen*, ch. T. *Burkhausen*; with the Bish. of *Ratisbone*, ch. T. *Ratisbone* (free;) *Passaw*, ch. T. *Passaw*; and Coun. of *Ortenburg*, ch. T. *Ortenburg*; (all three under their own Princes;) and 3. Archb. of *Saltzburg* (subject to its own Archb.) ch. T. *Saltzburg* and *Laffen*: In the Bounds of this Province lies the Provostship of *Bergtels garden* (under its own Prince) c. T. *Bergtels garden*. The Directors of this Circle are, the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Archb. of *Saltzburg*, the ch. T. being *Munchen*, or *Munick*.

10. Circle of *Austria*, incol. *Das Oestereich*, on the E. and S. of *Bavaria*, Bordering a little on the Gulf of *Venice*; part of the ancient *Noricum* and *Pannonia*, with some of *Rhætia*, now mostly subject to the Emperor, as being of the House of *Austria*: It is 335 m. l. and 216 b. divided into six Provinces, viz. 1. Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*, divided into the *Higher*, containing the four Terrs. of *Mahl*, *Schartz*, *Hauss*, and *Traun*, ch. T. *Lintz*, and *Steyr*; and the *Lower*, containing the four Terrs. of *Upper Manhartsberg*, and *Lower Manhartsberg*; *Upper-Viennnerwald*, and *Lower-Viennnerwald*; ch. T. *Vienna*, *Krems*, and *Neustat*: 2. D. of *Stiria*, or *Steyrmark*, divided into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Judenburg* and *Pruck*; the *Lower*, ch. T. *Gratz*, and *Rackelsburg*; and the Coun. of *Cilley* (united to *Stiria*) ch. T. *Cilley* and *Rain*: 3. D. of *Carniola*, or *Krain* divided into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Lau-back* and *Crainburg*; the *Lower*, ch. T. *Czirknick* and *Laas*; Mar. of *Windish-Marke*, or the *Middle-Carnio'a*, ch. T. *Metling* and *Rodolfs-werd*; and Coun. of *Goritz*, (spoken of in *Italy*) ch. T. *Gorice*: 4. D. of *Carinthia*, (partly under the Bishop of *Bimberg*) divided into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Clagensfurt*, *St. Viet*, and *Villach*; and the *Lower*, ch. T. *Larusmund* and *Wolfspurg*: 5. Coun. of *Tirol* or *Tyrol*, ch. T. *Inspruck* and *Hall*; in which is included the Bishop of *Brixen* (under its own Bish. but not absolutely) ch. T. *Brixen*; with the Counties of *Bregentz*, *Ems*, *Montfort*, *Feldkirk*, *Pludent*, and *Sonneberg*, ch. T. the same: and 6. Bish. of *Trent*, part of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, tho' now counted

counted part of *Tirol*, ch. *T. Trent.* and *Bolzano*: It is under its own Bishop, who is Prince of the Empire, but Subject to the House of *Austria*. The sole Director of this Circle is the Arch Duke of *Austria*, or Emperor; the ch. *T.* being *Vienna*, the Metropolis of all *Germany*.

11. To these Circles may be added the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, or *Behemerlande*, an inland Province on the N. of *Austria*, bordering on *Poland*; the Seat of the old *Bojemi*, *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*: It is (taking it in the largest extent) 275 m. l. and 226 br. now for the most part subject to the Emperor as of the House of *Austria*. Under this name are comprehended four distinct Provinces; viz. 1. K. of *Bohemia*, properly so called, divided into 16 Circles, viz. *Egra*, *Elbogen*, or *Loket*, *Zitateck*, *Lesomeritz*, *Boleslaw*, *Hradisko*, *Ghrudim*, *Czastaw*, *Bréckim*, *Ultaw*, *Gaurzin*, *Sclany*, *Bakonick*, *Beraun*, *Pilsen* and *Pragan*, with the Coun. of *Glatz*, taken out of *Silesia*, ch. *Ts.* are *Prague*, *Coninsgratz*, *Egra* and *Glatz*: 2. Mar. of *Lusatia*, or *Lausnitz*, divided into the *Higher*, (under the Elect. of *Saxony*) ch. *T.* *Gorlitz*, *Pantzen* and *Zittaw*; and the *Lower* under the D. of *Sax-Mersburg*, and a little under *Brand.* ch. *T.* *Soraw* and *Guben*, under *Saxony*, and *Cotwitz* under *Brand.* 3. D. of *Silesia*, or *Schlesien*, divided into the *Lower*, containing 8 Dukedoms, viz. *Crossen*, (under *Brand*) *Glogaw*, *Sagan*, *Jawer*, *Lignitz*, *Wolaw*, *Breslaw*, and *Olse*, ch. *T.* all the same; and the *Higher*, containing 9 Dukedoms, viz. *Breig*, *Schweidnitz*, *Monsterberg*, *Grotkaw*, *Oppelen*, *Jagerndorf*, *Troppaw*, *Ratibor* and *Tschén*, ch. *T.* all the same;
And,

And, 4. Mar. of *Moravia*, or *Mahren*, divided into *Eastern*, ch. T. *Westkirk* and *Hradish*; and *Western*, ch. T. *Olmütz*, *Znaim* and *Brin*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Prague*. This Province (tho' in the bounds of *Germany*) is a distinct Kingdom, and uses a different Language from the rest of *Germany*.

12. Also in the Bounds of *Germany* lies *Switzerland* (formerly a part of it) *Incol. die Schweizerland*, on the S. of *Suabia*, upon the *Alps*; a great Commonwealth, made up of many small ones; containing the old *Helvetia*; part of *Rhetia*, *Gal. Narbonensis*, and *Transpadana*; 220 m. l. and 140. br. It contains three distinct Parts; viz. 1. The *Cantons*, which are 13, viz. *Zurick*, ch. T. *Zurick*; *Bern*, with the *Ter. of Vaude*, ch. T. *Bern* and *Lausanne*; *Basil*, ch. T. *Basil*; *Lucern*, ch. T. *Lucern*; *Soluthurn*, ch. T. *Soluthurn*; *Freiburg*, ch. T. *Freiburg*; *Schaffhausen*, ch. T. *Schaffhausen*; *Switz*, ch. T. *Switz*; *Zug*, ch. T. *Zug*; *Appenzel*, ch. T. *Appenzel*; *Glaris*, ch. T. *Glaris*; *Underwalden*, ch. T. *Stantz*; and *Uri*, ch. T. *Altorf*: 2. The *States Confederate*, which are seven (besides *Geneva*, *Mulhausen* and *Rotweil*) viz. the Country of *Grisons* divided into three Leagues with the Coun. of *Chiavenna*, ch. T. *Coire* and *Chiavenna*; *Valtelline* (part of the *Grisons*) in which lies the Coun. of *Bormio*, ch. T. *Sundrio* and *Bormio*; *Wallisland*, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Sion*; *Bish. of Basil*, or Coun. of *Brondrut*, ch. T. *Parentru* or *Brondrut*; *Ter. of St. Gall*, ch. T. *S. Gall*; *Ter. of Neuenburg*, ch. T. *Neuenburg*; and *Ter. of Biel*, ch. T.

T. Biel, And, 3. The *Prefectures*, which are the *Towns* and *Countries* of *Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Medingen*, *Rapersvila*, *Wagenthal*, *Tergow*, *Sargans*, and *Walenstat*; the *Prefecture* of *Rheinneck*; the *Valleys* of *Locarn*, *Lugan*, *Mendrisi*, and *Madia*, taken out of *Milan* in *Italy*; the *Bailiwicks* of *Belinzona*, *Gasteren*, and *Ulzenach*, with those of *Granson*, *Morat*, *Orbe*, and *Schwartzemburg*; and the *Count.* *Verdemburg*: ch. T. of the whole is *Basil*, or *Basle*.

Rivers of chief note are five, viz. 1. *Rhine*, 2. *Danube*, 3. *Elbe*, 4. *Oder*, and, 5. *Wajser*.

Principal Mountains are, 1. *Fichtelberg*, incircling *Bohemia*, and, 2. *Schwartzwald* in *Suabia*.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. *Boden-See*, 2. *Zirchnitz*, 3. *Ammer*, 4. *Cheim*, and, 5. *Damme*.

Archbishopricks Seven, Bishopricks Forty, Universities Thirty.

8. Denmark.

THE Kingdom of *Denmark* lies on the N. of *Germany*, and (setting aside *Norway* and the *Isles*) is a *Peninsula* situated between the 27th. and 5th. min. and the 31st. and 52d. min. of *Lon.* and between the 53. and 52d. min. and the 58th. degr. of *Lat.* being in length from *Scagen* N. to *Hamburg* S. 250 m. and in breadth from E. to W. (in N. *Frisland*) 100 miles, in some place (in *Sleswick*) but

but 30 miles: It was formerly reckoned a part of old *Germany*, then containing the *Cimbrius Chersonesus*, with some of old *Saxony*; now called by the Natives *Denemark* and *Denemarcker*; by the *Latins*, *Dania*; by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Danamarca*; and by the *Poles*, *Dunska*.

How it was Governed anciently, it is very uncertain, but howsoever we find it had its own Kings ever since the Year 797, who have been sometimes under *Swedeland* also; in the Year 1379 *Norway* (which before had its own Kings) was united to it; so that the Government at present is under its own Hereditary (though pretended Elective) Kings. The Royal Seat is at *Copenhagen*.

The Inhabitants are of the *Reformed Religion*, and for the most part *Lutherans*; their *Language* is a Dialect of the *German*, but in *Norway* they speak it with more difference; the *German* is also much used in many Cities. Their chief *Commodities* are *Fish*, *Tallow*, *Furniture for Ships*, *Armours*, *Ox-hides*, *Buck-Skins*, *Fir-wood* and *Wainfoot*. Under this name are comprehended six Parts, the three first in the *Peninsula*.

1. *North Jutland*, incol. *die Nort Jutland*, the most N. Prov. in the *Peninsula*, washed on three sides with the Sea, being a great part of the old *Cimbri*; 145 m l. and 100 br. divided into four Parts called *Diocesses*; viz. 1. *Aalborg*, or *Burglave*, containing 8 Baronies: ch. T. *Aalborg*; 2. *Wiborg*, containing 6 Baronies, ch. T. *Wiborg*; 3. *Arhusen*, or *Aarkus*, con-

containing fourteen Baronies, eh. T. *Arhusen* and *Rondersen*: and, 4. *Ripen*, or *Rip*, containing twelve Baronies, ch. T. *Ripen*, *Kolding* and *Fredericksode*: eh. T. of the whole is *Wiborg*.

2. *South-Jutland*, or the Duke. of *Sleswick* on the South of *North-Jutland*, washed on two sides with Sea, being the rest of the old *Cimbri*: 75 m. l. and 60 b. divided into seven Prefectures: viz. 1. *Haderslove*, containing eight Circles, ch. T. *Haderslove*; 2. *Apenrade*, containing two Circles, ch. T. *Apenrade*; 3. *Tonderen* containing seven Circles, ch. T. *Tonderen*; 4. *Flensburg*, containing five Circles, ch. T. *Flensburg*; 5. *Husum*, containing three Circles, ch. T. *Husum*; 6. *Eyderstade*, containing three Terrs. ch. T. *Touvingen*; and, 7. *Gottorp*, containing ten parts, ch. T. *Sleswick* and *Christianspris*, all under the Duke of *Holstein*, except *Haderslove*, *Flensburg*, and part of *Gottorp*: ch. T. of the whole is *Sleswick*.

3. *Dukedom of Holstein*, or *Holsace*, formerly *Nordalbingia* on the South of *Sleswick*, washed on two sides with Sea; part of old *Saxony*, and still of the German Circle of *Lower-Saxony*; 94 m. l. and 54 br. divided into four Provinces: viz. 1. D. of *Ditmarch*, divided into *South* and *North*, ch. T. *Meldorp* and *Lunden*; 2. D. of *Holstein*, containing five Prefectures, ch. T. *Kiel* and *Rensburg*; 3. D. of *Wagerland*, containing nine parts, ch. T. *Lubeck* (free) and *Oldeslo*; and, 4. D. of *Stormark*, containing eight Terrs. (of which *Hamburg* is (free) ch. T. *Hamburg* and *Glinssat*. The greatest part of these Pro-

vinces are under the Duke of Holstein, ch. T. of the whole is *Hamburg*.

4. The Islands in the *Baltick* Sea, anciently called the *Hemodes*, on the E. of the two *Jutlands*; they are chiefly two; viz. 1. *Zealand*, anciently *Codanonia*, ch. T. *Copenhagen*, *Roschild* and *Elsevère*; *Funen*, or *Finia*, ch. T. *Odense* and *Nyberg*: Those of lesser note, are, 3. *Falstere*, ch. T. *Nycoping* and *Stuckoping*; 4. *Laland*, ch. T. *Maribo* and *Naxkow*; 5. *Langeland*, ch. T. *Rutkoping*; 6. *Alsen*, (which with a little of *Sleswick* is under its own Prince of the House of *Denmark*.) ch. T. *Sonderburg*; 7. *Femeren*, ch. T. *Borg*; 8. *Bornholm*, (under the *Swedes*) ch. T. *Bornholm*; 9. *Aar*, or *Arroz*, ch. T. *Koping*; 10. *Mons*, ch. T. *Stega*, &c. ch. T. of the whole is *Copenhagen*.

5. Kingdom of *Norway*, incol. *Norricke* & *Norke*, a long Sea Province on the West of *Swedeland*, a Part of the old *Scandinavia*, and once a distinct Kingdom, 1200 m. l. and 240 br. divided into five Governments, viz. 1. *Babus* (under the *Swedes*) divided into inland and *Vysksiden*, ch. Ts. *Babus* and *Malsbrand*; 2. *Aggerbus*, divided into *Agdesfuden*, *Hollingdal*, *Hammer*, *Hennemark*, *Rommerisket* and *Tellemark*, ch. T. *Agger* and *Opsto*; 3. *Bergerbus*, divided into *Bergen*, containing nine Parts, and *Stavanger*, containing five Parts, ch. T. *Bergen* and *Stavanger*; 4. *Dronthembus*, divided into *Dronthem* and *Salsen* containing seven Parts each; ch. T. *Dronthem*; and 5. *Wardbus*, divided into *Finmark* and *Norwegian Lapland*, ch. T. *Wardbus*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bergen*.

6. The

6. The Islands in the Frozen Ocean, are chiefly these, viz. 1. *Iseland*, 400 m. l. and 130 br. containing the four Provinces of *Westfordinga*, (containing three Parts) ch. T. *Gills*; *Westlendinga*, (containing four Parts) ch. T. *Hols*; *Austfordinga*, (containing two Parts) ch. T. *Kurbar*; and *Sundlendinga*, (containing three Parts) ch. T. *Skalbolt*: 2. *Greenland*, (if ~~it~~ be an Isle) ch. T. *Boerford* and *St. Thomas*; 3. *Freseland*, commonly put in this Ocean, though indeed there is no such Island; and, 4. Isles of *Fero*, Sixteen in Number, but divided into Six Districts; viz. *Norderoe*, *Osteroe*, *Stromoe*, *Waangoe*, *Saudo* and *Sanderoe*, ch. T. *Strom*: ch. T. of these Islands may be reckoned *Skalbolt*.

Rivers of greatest Note are four; viz. 1. *Trau*, 2. *Shaw*, 3. *Egder*, and, 4. *Snyder*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Schlenter*, 2. *Westen*, and 3. *Weslen*.

I find no Mountains besides the *Dofrine* Hills in *Norway*, and *Hecla* in *Iseland*.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 13. Universities 2.

9. Swedeland.

THE Kingdom of *Swedeland* lies on the East of *Norway*, West of *Russia*, and North of *Poland* and *Germany*. Situated between the 10th. and 30 min. and the 60th. and 50 min. of Lon. and between the 55th. and 50 min. and the 68th. and 52 min. of Lat. being in length from *Gottenburg* in *Gothland*, to the East

part of *Finland* (cross the Sea) about 900 Miles; and in breadth from *Usted* in *Schonen*, to the North parts of *Lapland*, in *Swedeland*) about 820 miles; not so large as it seems, by reason of the *Botner Sea*, dividing of it in the middle; it contains the East parts of *Scandinavia*, with some of *Sarmatia Europea*; now called by the Natives, *Swerie*, *Swedwrick* and *Sweriefryck*; by the *German*s, *Scawden*; by the *French*, *Swede*; and by the *Poles*, *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*.

It was anciently sometimes under the *Danes*, and sometimes under the *Normegians*, but ever since the year 800, it has had forty four of its own Kings, who were sometimes Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* also; so that it is at present wholly Governed by its own Hereditary (though pretended Elective) Kings, who have several Conquests on every side, as in *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Germany* and *Russia*. His Royal Seat is *Stockholm*.

The Inhabitants are all *Protestants*, and those chiefly *Lutherans*; except in *Livonia*, where they are both *Protestants* and *Papists*. Their Language is a corrupt Dialect of the *German*; or rather *Gothish*; but in *Lapland* and *Finland*, they use the old *Finnish*; and the *Estones* in *Livonia* have a peculiar Tongue. Their chief Commodities are *Metals*, *Ox-Hides*, *Goat-Skins*, *Buck-Skins*, and costly *Furs*, *Pine-Trees*, *Fir*, *Oaks*, *Tallow*, *Tar*, *Honey* &c. It is divided into seven Provinces, which are;

1. The Coast of *Schonen*, incol. *Schaane*, commonly called South *Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Scanis*, the most South West Province, bordering on the *Baltick* Sea; By most Geographers set in *Denmark*, but now a part of *Swedeland*, being 160 m. l. and 70. br. divided into three distinct Provinces; viz. 1. *Holland*, divided into North, ch. T. *Warberg*; and South, ch. T. *Helmstat* and *Labelm*; 2. Duke of *Schonen*, containing eighteen Baronies, ch. T. *Lunden*, *Londskron* and *Matwogen*; and, 3. *Bleking*, containing five Bars, ch. T. *Christianopte*, *Christianstat* and *Abus*: ch. T. of the whole is *Lunden*.

2. Kingdom of *Gothland*, incol. *Gutlandt*, a Sea Province on the N. of the Coast of *Schonen*, the Seat of the old *Goths*; 240 m. l. and 200 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. East *Gothland*, containing four Provinces, viz. *Smaland*, ch. T. *Calmar* and *Joneksping*; Duke of *Ostrogoth*, ch. T. *Linkoping* and *Norkoping*; Isle of *Ooland*, ch. T. *Borkholm* and *Ostenby*; and the Isle of *Gothland*, ch. T. *Wisbi*: and, 2. W. *Gothland*, containing three Provinces, viz. D. of *Westrogoth*, ch. T. *Gottenburg* and *Scara*; *Dalia*, ch. T. *Daleberg* and *Brette*, and *Vermland*, ch. T. *Carolsfat* and *Phillipstat*: ch. T. of the whole *Calmar*.

3. Kingdom of *Sweden*, incol. *Swerie*, a Sea Province on the N. of *Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Salones*; 360 m. l. and 250 br. divided into ten Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Sudermania*, ch. T. *Nikoping* and *Strengnes*; 2. *Nericia*, ch. T. *Orebro*; 3. D. of *Westmania*, ch. T. *Arosia* and *Arboga*; 4. D. of *Upland*, divided into *Tiundria*, *Achundria* and *Fierundria*, chief Town

Stockholm and Upsale; 5. *Gesfricia*, ch. T. *Gi-
val*; 6. *Dalecarle*, divided into *Osterdale*, *Wa-
sterdale* and *Sundale*, ch. T. *Hedemore*; 7. *Hel-
singia*, ch. T. *Hadsmickwalt*; 8. *Medelpadia*,
ch. T. *Selanger*; 9. *Jemtierland* (taken out
of Norway) ch. T. *Reffundt*; and 10. *Anger-
mania*, ch. T. *Hernofand*, ch. T. of the whole
is *Stockholm*.

4. *Lapland*, or *Lapmarck*, that is that part
which is subject to *Swedeland*) lies on the N.E.
of *Sweden*, Bordering on the *Botner Sea*; the
Seat of the old *Lappiones*; 500 m. l. and 240 bz.
divided into five Provinces; viz. 1. *Uma Lap-
marck*, containing four Biars, ch. T. *Uma*; 2.
Pitba Lapmarck, containing seven Biars, ch. T.
Pitba; 3. *Lula-Lapmarck*, containing five Biars,
ch. T. *Lula*; 4. *Tornia Lapmarck*, containing
eight Biars ch. T. *Tornia*; and 5. *Kimi-Lap-
marck*, containing eight Biars, ch. T. *Kimi*: ch.
T. of the whole is *Tornia*. Intermixed with
these five, lies the Province of *West-Bathnia*.

5. *Dukedom of Finland*, a Sea Province on
the South East of *Lapland*, the Seat of the old
Finni and *Ossi*; 520 m. l. and 380. b. divided
into eight Provinces; viz. 1. *East-Bathnia*, or
Cajania, ch. T. *Cajaneberg* and *Oulo*; 2. *Ker-
holm*, (taken out of *Russia*) ch. T. *Kerholm*
and *Carelogord*; 3. *Savolaxia*, ch. T. *Nifst*; 4.
Duke. of *Tavastia*, ch. T. *Tavasthus*, or *Cron-
burg*; 5. *North-Finland*, ch. T. *Bjorneberg*; 6.
South-Finland, ch. T. *Abo*; 7. *Nyland*, ch. T.
Borgo and *Raseborg*; and, 8. Duke. of *Carolia*,
ch. T. *Wiborg*: ch. T. of the whole is *Abo*.

6. Lordship of *Ingria*, incol. *Ingermanland*. sometimes *Watschoi-Petin*, and *Isera*, on the S. and S. E. of *Finland*, bordering on the Bay of *Finland*; the Seat of the old *Velta*, not long since part of *Russia*, but now of *Swedeland*; 140 m. l. and 100 br. It contains three parts; viz. 1. *Proper Ingria*, ch. T. *Nottborg*, or *Ovisca*; 2. *Ingermanland*, ch. T. *Jaanagorod* and *Coporio*; and, 3. *Salouski*, ch. T. *Jaanagorod*: ch. T. of the whole is *Nottborg*.

7. Dukedome of *Livonia*, incol. *Liefland*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Ingrin*, the Seat of the old *Hirri*, and not long since a part of *Poland*; 240 m. l. and 200 br. It contains three Parts: viz. 1. D. of *Eßland*, divided into the seven Terrs. of *Wikeland*, *Harenland*, *Wirland*, *Allenakia*, *Eßcn*, *Oldenpoa*, and *Jerventland*, ch. T. *Narva*, *Revel* and *Parnaw*; 2. *Lottenland*, in which is the Archb. of *Riga*, and Bish. of *Derpt*, ch. T. *Riga*, *Walmer* and *Derpt*; and, 3. The *Isles*, which are chiefly two, viz. *Otzel*, ch. T. *Arnsburg* and *Dagbo*, ch. T. *Dagerwort*: ch. T. of the whole is *Riga*.

The four first of these Provinces are part of the old *Scandinavia*, and the three last of *Sarmatia-Europæa*.

Rivers of chiefest Note are four, viz. 1. *Meler*, 2. *Dialacarlæ*, 3. *Torne*, and, 4. *Angermania*.

Mountains of greatest Note are the *Doßrine Hills*, parting *Sweden* from *Norway*.

Principal Lakes are four; viz. 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Voen*, 3. *Väster*, and 4. *Jende*.

Archbishopsricks 3, Bishopsricks 15, Universities 2.

10. Russia.

THE Empire of *Russia* is a vast Country, on the East of *Sweden* and *Poland*, and on the West of *Tartary* in *Asia*, bordering on the Northern Ocean, situated between the 48th. and the 102d. degr. of Long. (according to *F. de Wit*) and between the 45th. and 71st. degr. of Lat. being in length from the South parts of *Astracan* to the mouth of the River *Obey*, about 1650 miles, and in breadth from the Borders of *Livonia* to *Obey*, at the same Lat. about 1530 miles, being almost in form of a Square. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europea*, and a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*; sometimes called *Russia-Alba*, and now very often *Moscovy*; by the Inhabitants *Rus*; by the Germans, *Russland*; by the Poles, *Moskwa* and *Ruska Ziemia*; and by the Turks, *Rus*.

The old Inhabitants were the *Sarmatians*, first Conquered by the *Rossi*, afterwards by the *Tartars*, till at last in the Year 1540, they shook off their Yoke; and Erected a Monarchy which still continues which by degrees came to this greatness, so that at present it is Governed by its own Emperors, commonly called the great Czar or Duke of *Moscovy*, the most absolute of any Prince in Christendom, yet some parts of this Country,

try are still free from the *Czar's* Government. The Imperial Seat is at *Moscow*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly of the *Greek Church*, but differing in many Points, and some of the North Parts are *Idolaters*; their Language is a Dialect of the *Slavonian*, but much corrupted and mixed with others: In *Inborski*, they use a corrupt *Hungarian*; in *Petkora*, *Pruski* and *Czeremissians*, they have peculiar Tongues; the *Samoedes* use several Languages; also the *Tartarian* is used in several Places. Their chief Commodities are, *Furs*, *Sables*, *Martins*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Tallow*, *Train-Oyl*, *Carviere*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Slad*, *Iron*, *Salt-Petre*, *Brimstone*, &c. It is divided into 37. Provinces, which are as followeth;

1. Republick of *Lapland* or *Trines*, anciently *Biaurma*, a Sea Province, the most North West in the Country. 440 m. l. and 240 br. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. *Mouraman-sky*, ch. T. *Kola*; 2. *Tersky*, ch. T. *Warfsga*; and, 3. *Belamores*, ch. T. *Kondolax*: ch. T. of the whole is *Kola*.

2. Province of *Kargapol*, (the old *Cariati*, and *Carbones*) a Sea Province on the South East of *Lapland*, 320 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. is *Kargapol*.

3. Province of *Dwina*, (part of the old *Basilisci*) on the North East of *Kargapol*, a Sea Province 370 m. l. and 220 br. ch. Ts. are *Archangel* and *Dwina*.

4. Dukedom of *Condora*, (part of the old *Basilisci*) on the East of *Dwina*, part joyning to the Sea, ch. T. *Wircaouria*.

5. Dukedom of *Inberiki*, part of the old *Basilisci*) a Sea Province on the North of *Condora*: ch. T. ———

6. Province of *Petzora*, a Sea Province on the East of *Inberiki*, 330 l. and 120 br. ch. T. is *Petzora*.

7. Republick of *Samoedes*, a Sea Province on the North East of *Petzora*, distinguished into the *Ugolici*, *Hugritsei*, *Velubisi*, *Calami*, &c. they have no Towns.

8. Dukedom of *Obdora*, a Sea Province, on the East of *Samoedes*, and the River *Oby*: ch. T. is *Berezow*.

9. Kingdom of *Siberia*, an inland Province on the South of *Obdora* and *Petzora*: ch. Ts. are *Tobalska* and *Siber*.

10. Dukedom of *Wiatka*, (the old *Asai*), a midland Province, on the West of *Siberia*, 420 m. l. and 310 br. ch. T. is *Oorloff*.

11. Dukedom of *Permiski*, (the old *Modoca*) a midland Province on the North West of *Wiatka*, 280 m. l. and 190 br. ch. T. is *Permarvelk*.

12. Province of *Ustingha*, (the old *Sali*) a midland Province on the S. W. of *Permiski*, 330 m. l. and 240 br. ch. T. is *Ustingha*.

13. Dukedom of *Wologda*, (the old *Pagivita*) an inland Province on the S. W. of *Ustingha*, 300 m. l. and 190 br. ch. T. is *Wologda*.

14. Dukedom of *Bolejczoro*, (part of the old *Aorfi*) a midland Province on the South West of *Wologda*, 148 m. l. and 90 br. c. T. is *Bolejczoro*.

15. Duke-

15. Dukedom of *Novogrod-Weliki*, (part of the old *Aorist* and *Agatyrst*) on the W of *Belejexoro* and *Wologda*, 340 m. l. and 140 br. ch. T. is *Novogrod-Weliki*.

16. Principality of *Pleskow*, or *Plesn*, (part of the old *Agatyrst*) on the West of *Novogrod-Weliki*, an inland Province, 160 m. l. and 110 br. ch. T. is *Pleskow*.

17. Dukedom of *Reschow*, an inland Province on the South East of *Pleskow*, and South of *Novogrod-Weliki*, 220 m. l. and 70 br. ch. T. are *Reschow* and *Wolock*.

18. Principality of *Bieliki*, an inland Province on the South of *Reschow*, 90 m. l. and 45 br. ch. T. is *Bieliki*.

19. Dukedom of *Smolensko*, an inland Province on the S. of *Bieliki* and *Reschow*, (once part of *Poland*) 230 m. l. and 80 br. ch. T. *Smolensko*. Here is the Province of *Mosaiske*, ch. T. *Mosaiske*.

20. Dukedom of *Moscow* or *Moscorus*, (part of the old *Alanni*) a midland Province on the East of *Smolensko* and *Reschow*, 200 l. and 140 br. ch. Ts are *Moscow* and *Olesco*.

21. Dukedom of *Twer*, (part of the old *Alanni*) a midland Province on the North West of *Moscow*, 120 m. l. and 75 br. ch. T. is *Twer*.

22. Dukedom of *Rosthow*, (the old *Ibionis*) a midland Province on the East of *Twer*, 175 m. and 90 b. ch. T. *Rosthow*. Here is the Ter. of *Pereflaw*, ch. T. *Pereflaw*.

23. Dukedom of *Jerusalem*, (the old *Savari*) a midland Province on the North of *Rostow*, 150 m. l. and 80 br. ch. T. is *Jerusalem*.

24. Dukedom of *Susdal* (the old *Naschi*) a midland Province on the East of *Jerusalem* and *Rostow*, 210 m. l. 145 br. ch. Ts. are *Susdal* and *Galich*.

25. Dukedom of *Wolodimer*, (the old *Star-tii*) a midland Province on the South East of *Susdal*, 140 m. l. and 85 br. ch. T. is *Wolodimer*.

26. Dukedom of *Nisi-Novogrod*, (the old *Berufci*) a midland Province on the North East of *Wolodimer* and *Susdal*, 320 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Nisi-Novogrod*.

27. Republick of *Czeremiss-Lognoisenne*, with the *Czeremiss-Nagorni*, on the East of *Nisi-Novogrod*: ch. T. —

28. Kingdom of *Cazan*, (the old *Suardeni*) a midland Province on the East of the *Czeremiss*, taken out of *Tartary*, 340 m. l. and 320 br. ch. T. is *Cazan*.

29. Kingdom of *Bulgar*, (the old *Phibiro-phagi*, &c.) an inland Province, taken out of *Tartary*, on the South East of *Cazan*, 550 l. and 210 br. ch. T. is *Bulgar*.

30. Kingdom of *Astracan*, (the old *Astur-sani*, &c.) a Sea Province on the South of *Bulgar*, also taken out of *Tartary*, 540 m. l. and 320 br. ch. T. is *Astracan*.

31. Province of *Pole*, (the old *Ophlonis*) an inland Province on the North West of *Astracan*: ch. T. is *Icoritz*.

32. The *Tartars of Mordwitz*, (the old *Idra*) a midland Province on the North West of *Pole*: ch. T. is *Morawa*.

33. Province of *Okraina* (the old *Euligite*) an inland Province on the South West of *Mordwitz*: ch. T. is *Biallograd*.

34. Dukedom of *Rexan*, (the old *Ogli*) a midland Province on the North of *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 95 br. ch. T. is *Rexan*.

35. Dukedom of *Worotin*, (the old *Rhacelani*, and some of the *Hamanobii*) an inland Province on the West of *Rexan* and *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. is *Worotin*.

36. Dukedom of *Nowograd-Semarski* or *Sevria*, (part of the old *Hamanobii* and *Chuni*) an inland Province, lately part of *Poland*, 160 m. l. and 110 br. ch. T. is *Nowograd-Semarski*.

37. Dukedom of *Czernibow*, (part of the old *Chuni*) an inland Province between *Nowograd* and *Poland*, also lately part of the latter: ch. T. is *Czernibow*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *VVolga*, 2. *Dwina*, 3. *Tanaïs* or *Don*, and, 4. part of *Obey*.

Mountains of the greatest Note are those called the *Hyperborean*, and *Riphean* Mountains.

Lakes of chiefest Note are, 1. *Beljexoro*, and 2. *Ilmen*, with part of *Ladoga* and *Onega*.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. *Moscow*; four Archbishopsricks, 18 Bishopsricks, and no University.

II. Poland.

THE Kingdom of *Poland* lies on the W. of *Russia*, East of *Germany*, and North of *Turky* in *Europe*; situated between the 25th. and 40th. min. and 58th. and 28 min. of Lon. and between the 57th. and 25 min. and the 47th. and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from the Borders of *Brandenburg* to the East parts of *Ukraine* about 880 Miles; and in breadth from the North parts of *Curland*, to the South parts of *Russia-Rubra*, about 180 Miles. It contains part of old *Germany*, and that part of *Sarmatia* which *Sanfon* calls *Germano-Sarmatia*; sometimes called *Wenedland*, now *Poland*; by the *Natives*, *Poloska* and *Polska*; by the *Germans*, *Die Polen*; and by the *French*, *la Pologne*.

It was anciently Governed by Dukes, for about 400 years, and then by its own Kings; which Government still continues. At present it is an aggregate Body of several Provinces united into one Estate; the King is Elective, and must be of the *Roman Catholick Religion*. Part of this Country is under the D. of *Brandenburg*; the *Turks*, *Cossacks*, and *Russians* have several parts; and the Duke of *Curland* is a Sovereign but Tributary to *Poland*. The King's Seat is *Warsaw*, but the ch. T. is *Cracow*.

The Inhabitants Tolerate all Religions, but the Roman-Catholick is most Predominant; next, that of the Greek Church. Their Language is a Dialect of the Sclavonian or Sarmatian, yet differs much from it. In some of the S. E. parts they speak the Cossack or Tartarian: in Lithuania, they commonly use the Russian; and in some places they speak the German. Their chief Commodities are Wax, Linen, Boards, Masts for Ships, Pitch, Rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Asbes, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Resin, &c. It is divided into twelve Provinces, which are,

1. Dukedom of Curland, incl. Careland, a Sea Province, the most N. in this Country; the Seat of the old Sciri, and part of the *Æstai*, and not long since a part of Livonia in Swedeland; 220 m. l. and 90 br. divided into two Provinces, viz. 1. D. of Curland, ch. T. Gedlingen, Pilten, and Liba; and 2. D. of Semigallen, ch. T. Mitaw. *Debslin* and *Bauke*: ch. T. of the whole is Mitaw. This Province is subject to its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the King of Poland.

2. Dukedom of Samogitia, incl. *Samadzka-Zemla*, on the S. of Curland, part joyning to the Baltick Sea, the Seat of the old Ombres, with part of the *Æstai*, sometimes (as were several of these Provinces) a part of Russia, and now of Lithuania taken in the largest extent 195 m. l. 120 br. It is divided into three Governments, and those into twelve Prefectures, the names of which I do not find: The ch. T. are *Rosienne*, *Midnick*, or *Wemie*, and *Schwendon*.

3. Great

3. Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, incol. *Litwa*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Samogitia* and *Curland*, being a part of the old *Venedi*; 440 m. l. and 280 br. divided into eleven Provinces, the eight first being Palatinates, 1. *Witepskie*, ch. T. *Witepsk*; 2. *Polockkie*, ch. T. *Polockk*; 3. *Braslaw*, ch. T. *Braslaw*; 4. *Wilinskie*, divided into *Wilna*, *Osmiana* and *Wilkomer*, ch. T. the same; 5. *Trockie*, divided into *Troki*, *Grodno*, *Cowno*, *Lidz*, and *Upitza*, ch. T. the same; 6. *Nowogrodkie*, divided into *Novogrod* and *Slonim*, ch. T. the same; 7. *Minsk*, divided into *Minsk* and *Berissaw*, ch. T. the same; 8. *Mscislawskie*, divided into *Mscislaw* and *Midyry*, ch. T. the same; 9. Ter. of *Rabaczow*, ch. T. *Rabaczow*; 10. D. of *Sluckie*, ch. T. *Sluck*; and, 11. Ter. of *Ruzschan*, ch. T. *Ruzschan*; ch. T. of the whole is *Wilna*.

4. Dukedom of *Prussia*, incol. *Pruss*, a Sea Province on the West of *Lithuania*, and S. W. of *Samogitia*; part of old *Germany*, and some of the *Æstet*; 250 m. l. and 108 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Royal*, divided into three Palatinates; viz. *Pomerellia*, or *Dantzick*, ch. T. *Dantzick* (free) and *Konitz*; *Marienburg*, including *Farusia*, ch. T. *Marienburg* and *Elbing*; and *Culm*, including *Michelawia*, ch. T. *Culm* and *Thorn*; and, 2. *Ducal*, under the Duke of *Brandenburg* divided into three Circles of *Hockerland*, *Szamlan* and *Narhangeen*, ch. T. *Koninsberg* and *Memel*; ch. T. of the whole is *Dantzick*.

5. Province of *Greater* or *Lower Poland*, incol. *Wielka-Polska*, an inland Province on the South

South of Prussia; part of old Germany; 250 m. l. and 160 br. divided into eight Provinces, all except the first, Palatinates; viz. 1. *Cujawia* divided into the Palatinate of *Wladislaw* and *Brzeszys*, ch. T. the same; 2. *Dobrzin*, divided into *Dobrzin*, *Libna* and *Rippina*, ch. T. the same; 3. *Plosko*, containing four Terrs. ch. T. *Plosko*; 4. *Posnanskie*, ch. T. *Posna*; 5. *Kaliskie*, ch. T. *Gnesna* and *Kalish*; 6. *Stradia*, divided into *Skadhow*, *Strad*, *Pietrkow* and *Radomsk*, ch. T. the same; 7. *Lenczyckie*, ch. T. *Lenclcia*; and, 8. *Rawskie*, ch. T. *Rawa*: ch. T. of the whole is *Ogusna*.

6. Province of Lesser or Upper Poland, incol. *Mala-Polska*, an inland Province on the South or rather South East of Greater Poland; part of old Germany, with some of the *Pemini*; 230 m. l. and 155 br. divided into three Provinces, called Palatinates; viz. 1. *Lubelskie*, or *Lublin*, ch. T. *Lublin*; 2. *Sandomerskie*, divided into *Sandomir*, *Radom*, *Wislicza*, *Opoczno*, *Stachow*, *Pilnecz*, *Corsnecz* and *Chenciacz*, ch. T. the same; and, 3. *Cracow*, or *Krakowkie*, containing the Dukedom of *Oswick* and *Sator*; and the Terr. of *Cracow*, *Byecz*, *Sandecz* and *Lubowlecz*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Cracow*, the chief of the Kingdom.

7. Dukedom of *Masovia*, incol. *Mazowskie*, a midland Province on the E. of the two Poland; part of the ancient *Penedi*; 180 m. l. and 130 br. Under this Name are comprehended two distinct Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Masovia*, or the Pal. of *Czersko*, divided into two Chastellanies, viz. *Warsaw*, ch. T. *Warsaw* and *Czersko*; and

and *Liv*, ch. T. *Liv*; and, 2. *Polachia*, or *Podlaffia*, divided into two Palatinates, viz. *Bielik*, ch. T. *Bielik* and *Augustow*; and *Drogiexyn*, containing the Terr. of *Drogiexyn* and *Mielnick*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Warsaw*, the King's Seat.

8. Province of *Polesia*, or the Palatinate of *Bressici*, a midland Province on the East of *Masfowia*, and South of *Lithuania*, the Seat of the old *Carpini*, part of the *Venedi*, and is now a part of *Lithuania*, taken in the largest extent, 240 m. l. and 86 br. divided into two Districts or Terrs. viz. 1. *Bressici* properly so called; or *Bresse*, ch. T. *Bresse*; and, 2. *Pinsko*, ch. T. *Pinsko* or *Pinsk*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bresse*.

9. *Russia Rubra* or *Nigra*, incol. *Ruscz*, an Inland Province on the South West of *Polesia* and East of *Little Poland*; the chief part of the old *Pruteni*; 226 m. l. and 175 br. divided into three Provinces, called Palatinates; viz. 1. *Chelm*, divided into the Terr. of *Chelm* and *Crasnoslow*, ch. T. the same; 2. *Belsko*, divided into the Terr. of *Belsko*, *Grabaw*, *Gradeck* and *Buck*, ch. T. the same; and, 3. *Lemberg*, divided into the Terr. of *Lemberg*, *Przemyseln* and *Sanock*, ch. T. the same; with the Province of *Pocutia*, ch. T. *Haltz*: ch. T. of the whole is *Lemberg*.

10. *Volhynia Superior*, or the Palatinate of *Luceoria*, incol. *Wolin*, a midland Province on the East of *Russia Rubra*; part of the old *Baßarna*, and now of *Russia Rubra*, taken in the largest extent, as is also *Ukraine* and *Podolia*; 280 m. l. and 115 br. divided into three parts, called

called *Chastellanies*; viz. 2. *Luceoria*, or *Lucko*, ch. T. *Lucko*; 2. *Walodomirtz*, ch. T. *Walodomirtz*; and, 3. *Crzemenec*, ch. T. *Crzemenec* and *Olkato*, ch. T. of the whole is *Lucko*.

11. Principality of *Ukraine*, *Volhina-Inferior*, or the Palatinate of *Kiew*, an inland Province on the East of *Volhina-Superior*, part of the old *Bastarna*; 280 m. l. and 180 br. divided into three *Chastellanies*; viz. 1. *Kiew*, ch. T. *Kiew*; 2. *Owruca*, ch. T. *Owruca*; and, 3. *Zitomirz*, ch. T. *Zitomirz*; ch. T. of the whole is *Kiew*. It is Inhabited by the *Cossacks*, subject to their own Prince or *Waywode*, chiefly under the *Turks* Protection, but the *Russians* have also a considerable part of this Province.

12. *Podolia*, incol. *Podole*, an inland Province on the S. of both the *Volhina's*, part of the old *Bastarna*; 350 m. l. and 112 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. the *Higher*, or the Pal. of *Kaminiec*, divided into the Ter. of *Kaminiec*, *Lisicznick* and *Trambowla*, ch. T. the same; and, 2. the *Lower*, or the Pal. of *Bracław* (now commonly a part of *Ukraine*) ch. T. *Bracław* and *Brailow*; ch. T. of the whole is *Kaminiec*. Formerly under the *Turks* and *Cossacks*, but restored to the *Poles* by the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the *Turks* the beginning of 1699.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Nieper*, 2. *Wissel*, 3. *Nieszen*, and, 4. *Dwina* the less.

Chief Mountains are the *Carpathian*, or *Crapack* Mountains, dividing *Poland* from *Turkey* in *Europe*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Begbus*, 2. *Briale*, and 3. *Golds*.
Archbishopricks 4, Bishopricks 45, Universities 5.

12. Turkey in Europe.

Under this Name I comprehend (for Method's sake) all those Provinces which lie between *Poland*, *Germany*, the *Euxine Archipelago* and *Gulf of Venice*, situated between the 36th and 50th. degr. of Lon. and between the 34th and 30th. min. and the 49th and 20th. min. of Lat. somewhat of a Triangular Form; being in length from the North parts of *Hungary*, to *Cape Matapan* in the *Morea*, about 1000 Miles; and in breadth from the West parts of *Croatia*, to *Oczacow* in *Bessarabia* about 840 Miles, comprehending the *Roman Diocesses* of *Macedonia* or *Greece*, *Dacia*, *Thrace*, and most of *Illyricum*, with some little part of the old *Sarmatia*.

It was anciently some part of the *Macedonian* Empire, afterwards all under the *Romans*; then a great part of it was Over-run by the *Goths*, *Sclaves*, *Huns* and *Bulgarians*; about the Year 1450, the *Turks* driving out the *Eastern Emperors*, became Masters of a great part of it; the rest is for the most part subject to the Emperor, as of the House of *Austria*, and to the *Venetians*, and some parts are almost free. The Imperial Seat is *Constantinople*.

The Inhabitants of these parts are both *Christians* and *Mahometans*; the former divided into *Papists*, *Protestants*, and the *Greek Church*. Their

Their Language is chiefly the *Sclavonian* or old *Sarmatian*, and the *Turkish*: besides these are the *Epirasick*, *Hungarian*, *Illyrian* and *Jazigian* Tongues, spoken in many (especially the less Conquered) places; and in several places a corrupt *Greek*. The chief *Commodities* are *Metals*, *Sulphur*, *Vitriol*, *Wines*, *Oyl*, *Silvests*, *Damask*, *Turkey-Grograms*, &c. It contains eighteen *Provinces*, (besides the *Isles*) the twelve first make the *Upper*, and the six last the *Lower Turkey*.

Those Parts that belong absolutely to the *Turks*, are divided into four *Governments* or *Beglerbegships*, viz. 1. *Romellia*, containing *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Onina*, *Janna*, *Livadia*, and (not long since) *Morea*; 2. *Bosnia*, containing all *Bosnia*, and part of *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Servia*; 3. *Buda* (now much less than formerly) containing the rest of *Servia*, with part of *Sclavonia* and *Hungary*; 4. *Temeschwar*, containing only three or four *Counties* in the *Upper Hungary*: These once contained fifty eight *Sanjiacks*. The eighteen *Provinces* are;

1. *Kingdom of Hungary*, Incl. *Magiar*, an inland *Province*, the most N. W. of this Country, containing the old *Jazyget-Metanastra*, (part of *Pannonia* and old *Germany*; 330 m. l. and 20 br. mostly under the *Emperor*; divided into two parts; viz. 1. *Upper*, containing thirty five *Countries*; viz. *Pöson*, ch. T. *Prezburg*; *Trenschin*, ch. T. *Trenschin*; *Arva*, ch. T. *Arva*, *Osor*, or *Turacz*; *Naytracht*, ch. T. *Loepelstat* and *Niesitz*; *Komara*, ch. T. *Komara* and *Newhawfel*; *Bari*, ch.

ch. T. *Lewent*; *Novigrad*, ch. T. *Novigrad*; *Bistritz*, ch. T. *Newsol* or *Bistritz*; *Lypczs*, ch. T. *Lypczs*; *Sag*, ch. T. *Agria* and *Sag*; *Gawinar*; *Barzod*, ch. T. *Barzod*; *Torna*, ch. T. *Torna*; *Abanwiwar*, ch. T. *Caschau*; *Cepusz*, ch. T. *Leutsch*; *Saros*, ch. T. *Esperie*; *Ungwar*, ch. T. *Ungwar*; *Zemblyn*, ch. T. *Tokay* and *Zemblyn*; *Peretzoz*, ch. T. *Peretzoz* and *Montgatz*; *Maramaruss*, ch. T. *Maramaruss*; *Ogogh*, ch. T. *Ugogh*; *Zatmar*, ch. T. *Zatmar*; *Debreczin*, or *Kallo*, ch. T. *Debreczin*; *Chege*, ch. T. *Chege*; *Hewicz*, ch. T. *Hewicz*; *Pest*, ch. T. *Pest*; *Zolneck*, ch. T. *Zolneck*; *Bath*, ch. T. *Coloczs* and *Bath*; *Bodroch*, ch. T. *Segedin* and *Bodroch*; *Csongrad*, ch. T. *Csongrad*; *Thurtur*, ch. T. *Thurtur*; *Waradin*, ch. T. *Waradin* and *Gyulla*; *Chonad*, ch. T. *Chonad*; and *Temeswaer*, ch. T. *Temeswaer*; 2, or 3 of the last are under the Turks: and, 2. *Lower*, containing 13 Counties; viz. *Muzon*, ch. T. *Alteinburg* and *Muzon*; *Sepren* or *Oedenburg*, ch. T. *Oedenburg*; *Sarwar*, ch. T. *Sarwar*; *Salawar*, ch. T. *Kaniska* and *Salawar*; *Vesprin*, ch. T. *Vesprin*, or *Weishrun*; *Gowr*, or *Jawerin*, ch. T. *Raab*; *Gran*, ch. T. *Gran*; *Pelicz*, ch. T. *Buda* and *Pelicz*; *Eckers-Feyerwar*, ch. T. *Alba Regalis*; *Sygeth*, ch. T. *Sygeth*; *Zegzard*, ch. T. *Dombo*; *Tolna*, ch. T. *Tolna* and *Batafack*; and *Baranywar*, ch. T. *Baranywar* and *Quingus Ecclesie*: ch. T. of the whole is *Buda*.

2. *Sclavonia*, or *Windischland*, anciently called *Savia*, an inland Province on the South of *Hungary*, between the *Savo* and the *Drave*; part of the old *Pannonia* and *Noticum*, and now usually

usually reckoned a part of Hungary; 225 m. l. and 52 br. It is now subject wholly to the Emperor, and is divided into six Counties; viz. 1. *Warasdin*, ch. T. *Warasdin* and *Osprenitz*; 2. *Kreisz*, or *Crenitz*, ch. T. *Crenitz*; 3. *Zagrab*, ch. T. *Zagrab*, or *Agram*; 4. *Posega*, ch. T. *Posega* and *Gradiska*; 5. *Valpen*, ch. T. *Valkower* and *Esseck*; and 6. *Sirmish* or *Szerem*, ch. T. *Sirmium* and *Peter-Waradin*, ch. T. of the whole is *Posega*, but some reckon *Gradiska*.

3. Dukedom of Croatia, or *Krabaten*, a Sea Province on the S. or S. W. of *Sclavonia*, bordering on the Gulf of *Venice*, anciently called *Liburnia*, then a part of *Dalmatia*, 120 m. l. and 70 br. It is most, if not all under the Emperor, and contains two distinct Provinces: viz. 1. *Proper Croatia*, ch. T. *Carolstat*, *Wibitz*, and *Siseg*; and, 2. *Morlachia*, ch. T. *Zeng* and *Ouglin*: to which may be added some small Isles in the Gulf of *Venice*, subject to the *Venetians*, the chief of which is *Vegia*: ch. T. of the whole is *Carolstat*, but *Wibitz* was formerly.

4. Kingdom of *Bosnia*, *Bossen*, or *Woffen*, once called *Cardania*, a midland Province on the E. of *Croatia*, and S. of *Sclavonia*: part of the old *Dalmatia*, now sometimes reckoned part of *Servia*; 120 m. l. and 70 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Ducal*, or the *Higher Bosnia*, ch. T. *Bagnialuck* and *Tina*; and, 2. *Royal*, or the *Lower Bosnia*, ch. T. *Jajcza* and *Sarato*: ch. T. of the whole is *Jajcza*. This Province is most, if not all under the *Turks*, but is but a part of the *Turkish Government* of *Bosnia*.

5. Dal-

5. *Dalmatia*, sometime *Salavonia* and *Illyris*; *Tarcis Bosnaeli*, a Sea Province on the South of *Basula*, lying along the Gulf of *Venice*; but a part of the old *Dalmatia*; 240 m. l. and 60 br. subject to several, and divided into 1. *Venetian-Dalmatia*, (subject to the *Venetians*) ch. T. *Zara Sebenico, Spalatro* and *Cattaro*; 2. *Turkish-Dalmatia*, (under the *Turks*,) ch. T. *Scardona, Delcigno* and *Narentza*; and, 3. Commonwealth of *Ragusa* (Tributary to the *Turks* and *Venetians*) ch. T. *Ragusa, Stagno* and *Trebizna*; ch. T. of the whole is *Zara*. Here are also several little Isles belonging to the *Venetians* and *Ragusans*, as *Grande, Brazza, Lesina, Carnola*, &c. ch. T. the same.

These four last named Provinces, with part of *Hungary* and *Germany*, and a little of *Servia*, made up the *Roman* Diocess of *Illyricum*.

6 Kingdom of *Servia*, incol. *Zirfia* a midland Province on the East of *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*, containing the old *Messa-Superior, Dardania*, and part of old *Dalmatia*; 290 m. l. and 148 br. divided into two Provinces; viz. 1. *Rascia* (oft reckoned a distinct Province) ch. T. *Belgrade, Semendria* and *Widen*; and, 2. *Herzegovina*, or the Dukedom of *St. Saba*, ch. T. *Uscopia* or *Scopia, Novibazar, Nissa* and *Prisren*; ch. T. of the whole is *Belgrade*. This Province is now wholly under the *Turks*.

7. Principality of *Molachia*, sometimes *Walachia Transalpinia*, incol. *Isakia*, a midland Province on the N. E. of *Servia*, Cross the *Danube*; part of old *Dacia-Alpestris*, or *Geta*; 260 m. l. and

and 130 br. not divided into any parts that I find; ch. Ts. are *Targovisco*, *Bucharest*, *Brasow* and *Braila*. This Province is subject to its own Prince or Waywode, Tributary to the *Turks*, but of late has given the Emperor Assistance, putting himself under his Protection. *Baudrand* says, that this should be called *Moldavia*.

8. Principality of *Transilvania*, incol. *Erdelii*, an inland Province on the North West of *Wallachia*, the same with old *Dacia-Mediterranea*; 180 m. l. and 165 br. divided among the *Hungarians*, *Saxons* and *Zecklers* or *Siculi*, (each having seven Seats) into ten Counties; viz. *Bihar*, *Cziek*, *Debacz*, *Gyrgio*, *Gula-Feirwar*, *Kanyad*, *Kraszna*, *Solnock*, *Torda* and *Udwarhely*; ch. Ts. are *Hermanstadt*, *Weissenburg*, *Claujenburg*, *Neumark*, *Sagesswar* and *Chrensfat*. It is under its own Prince or Waywode, once Tributary to the *Turks*, but now under the Emperor.

9. Principality of *Moldavia*, incol. *Moldoie*, sometimes great *Wallachia* and *Garabagdonia*, an inland Province on the East of *Transilvania* and *Wallachia*; part of old *Dacia Alpestris* or *Geta*; 260 m. l. and 168 br. not divided into any Parts that I find; ch. Ts. are *Jazy*, *Serazow*, *Targored* and *Roman Wywar*. This Province is subject also to its own Prince or Waywode, Tributary to the *Turks*, but now partly under the Emperor's Protection, being lately over-run by the *Poles*. *Baudrand* says that this should be called *Wallachia*.

10. *Bessarabia*, or *Badziack*, a Sea Province on the East of *Moldavia*, taken out of it, and most commonly comprehended under that name; part of old *Dacia-Alpestris* or *Geta*, and a little of *Sarmatia*; 200 m. l. and 100 br. inhabited mostly by *Tartars*, but subject to the *Turks*, and divided into two Provinces, viz. 1. The *Tartars* of *Oczacow*, ch. T. *Oczacow*, or *Dziarkowenda*; and, 2. The *Tartars* of *Budziack*, ch. T. *Bialograd* and *Kiliar*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bialograd*.

11. *Bulgaria*, or *Wolgaria*, a Sea Province on the South of *Bessarabia*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia*, crosses the *Danube*, containing the old *Mesia-Inferior*, the *Roman Scythia*, with some of *Thrace*; 140 m. l. and 140 br. It may be divided into 1. *Eastern*, ch. T. *Varna*, *Asiopolis* and *Mesember*; and 2. *Western*, containing the three *Sangiacks* of *Sofia*, *Silifria* and *Nigepolis*; ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Sofia* or *Sophia*. This Province is wholly subject to the *Turks*.

These five last named Provinces with the greatest part of *Servia*, and a little of *Hungary* and *Albania*, made up the *Roman Diocess* of *Dacia*.

12. *Romania* or *Rumelie*, incol. *Icella*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Bulgaria*, the greatest part of the old *Thrace*; 290 m. l. and 116 br. containing in it the *Sangiacks* of *Gallipoli*, *Piso* and *Kirkelia*; ch. Ts. on the Sea are *Constantinople* or *Stamboul*, *Gallipoli* and *Selivree*: in the midland are *Andrianople*, *Filipopolis* or *Philippopolis*, and *Trajanople*: ch. T. of the whole is
Con-

Constantinople. *Thrace* was a Roman Diocese, and divided into *Thracia-Propria*, *Hemimontius*, *Europe* and *Europa*; now part of the Government of *Romelia*.

13. Kingdom of *Macedonia*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Romania*; part of the ancient *Macedonia*, with a little of *Thessaly*; 249 m. l. and 160 br. divided into three Parts, viz. 1. *Pembeli*, or *Emboli*, (anciently *Mygdonia*) ch. T. *Contessa* and *Emboli* or *Amphipoli*; 2. *Proper-Macedon*, ch. T. *Salonichi* and *Vadeno*; and, 3. *Amphipolitar*, ch. T. *Cogni* and *Tyrissa*: ch. T. of the whole is *Salonichi* once *Thessalonica*. This Province is wholly under the *Turks*.

14. Kingdom of *Albania*, or the *Higher Albany*, incol. *Arnaut*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Macedonia*, containing the rest of old *Macedonia* and the *Roman Pravalitana*: 200 m. l. and 120 br. subject to the *Turks*, and a little under the *Venetians*. It contains the Tracts of *Ducagini*, *Dibra*, *Clementi*, *Ibalia*, *Benda*, *Canina*, *Spatania*, *Nussia*, *Monte-Nero*, *Palati*, *Zenta*, *Spassi* and *Zappa*; ch. Ts. are *Scutari*, *Durazzo* and *Ochryda*, under the *Turks*; and *Vadeno*, under the *Venetians*, but lately demolished.

15. *Canina*, or the *Lower-Albany*, a Sea Province on the S. of the *Higher Albany*, the same with the old *Epirus*, still oft called by that Name; 180 m. l. and 68 br. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. *Proper-Canina*, ch. T. *Canina*; 2. *Chimera*, ch. T. *Chimera*, under the *Turks*; and *Butrinto*, under the *Venetians*; and, 3. *Larta*, or *l'Arta*, ch. T. *Prevesa* under the *Venetians*,

tians, and *Larta*, under the Turks : ch. T. of the whole is *Preveza*.

16. *Janna*, *Jannina* or *Jaunna*, a Sea Province on the East of *Canina* and *Albania*, the same with the greatest part of the ancient *Thessaly*, (sometimes a part of *Macedonia*) and now counted one of the four Parts of the Modern *Macedonia*; 180 m. l. and 90 br. anciently divided into the five Pro. of *Pelasgiotes*, *Epilisti*, *Thessaliotes*, *Philheotes* and *Magnesia*; now it contains the Sangiacks of *Janna* and *Tricca*; ch. Ts. are *Lanissa*, *Armiro*, *Janna* and *Tricca*.

17. *Livadia*, or *Lebadia*, a Sea Province on the South of *Janna* and *Canina*, anciently called *Achaia*; 240 m. l. and 70 br. divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Despotat*, or little Greece (the old *Achaia* and *Atarnia*) ch. T. *Pescara* and *Neocastell*; 2. *Livadia*, (the old *Phocis*, *Doris* and *Locris*) ch. T. *Lepanto* and *Salona*; 3. *Stramulipa*, (the old *Boeotia*) ch. T. *Stives*, or *Thebes* and *Badia*; and, 4. Duke. of *Serines*, (the old *Attica* and *Megaris*) ch. T. *Serines* or *Achens* and *Port-Lion*: ch. T. of the whole is *Serines*. This Province is a good part under the *Venetians*, particularly *Serines* and *Lepanto*.

18. *Morea*, on the S. of *Livadia*, a Peninsula anciently called *Peloponnesus*; 180 m. and 150 b. wholly subject to the *Venetians*; divided into four Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Clarentia*, (the old *Achaia Propria*, *Syconia* and *Corinthia*) ch. T. *Clarence*, *Patras* and *Corinth*; 2. *Sacconia* or *Romania-Minor*; (the old *Argolis*) ch. T. *Napoli-di-Romania*; 3. *Tzaconia*, (the old *Arcadia* and *Laconia*) ch. T. *Misithra* and *Malvasia*; and 4. Bel-

4. *Belvedere* (the old *Elis* and *Messinia*) ch. T. *Belvedere*, *Modon* and *Coxon*; ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Misthra* or *Lacedæmon*.

These six last Provinces anciently made up that Famous and Renowned Country of Greece, sometimes the Roman Diocess of *Macedonia*, and now the greatest part of the Turkish Government of *Romelia*.

19. To these are added the Islands; the Principal are, 1. King. of *Candia*, (anciently *Critia*) 240 m. l. and 60 br. divided into four Provinces; viz. *Canea*, *Retimo*, *Candia* and *Sellu*; ch. T. the same: 2. *Negropont*: (anciently *Bubæa*) 130 m. l. and 38 br. ch. T. *Negropont*; 3. *Stalamine*, (anciently *Lemnos*) 4. *Nicfia*, anciently *Naxos*; 5. *Sciro*; 6. *Andro*; with many others, all under the *Turks*. The *Venetians* have, 1. *Cefalonia*; 2. *Corfu*, anciently *Corcyra*; 3. *Zant*; 4. *Cerigo*, anciently *Cythera*, &c. ch. T. same.

20. Under the Name of *Turkey in Europe*, I also comprehend *Crim-Tartary* or *Taurica Chersonesus*, part of old *Sarmatia*; now under its own Prince, called the *Great Cham*, but Tributary to the *Turks*. It is a Sea Province on the South of *Russia*; 600 m. l. and 300 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Precop*, or *Præcep*, ch. Ts. *Azoph* and *Nigropoli*; and, 2. *Taurica Chersonesus* or the *Peninsula*, ch. T. *Kassa* and *Bacassarium*. *Kassa* is ch. of the whole.

Rivers of chiefest Note are, 5. viz. 1. *Danube*, 2. *Neister*, 3. *Drave*, 4. *Save*, and, 5. *Tyssa*.

Principal Lakes are two, viz. 1. *Balaton*, and, 2. *Newfider-Sea*, both in *Hungary*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Hemus*, now *Balkan*, 2. *Athos*, now *Holy-Mount*; and, 3. *Olympus* now *Lacha*.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. *Constantinople*; and I find the Names of thirty eight Archbishops, and fifty seven Bishops.

Thus much for EUROPE.

II. A S I A.

A S I A, once called *Semia*, has on the East and South, the *Oriental Ocean*; on the North, (as it is supposed) the *Frozen Ocean*, on the West, *Europe* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the South West *Africa*, from which it is separated by the *Red Sea*, and an *Isthmus* 110 m. l. It is situated between the 55th. and the 182d. degr. of Lon. [*Note, that the Longitude in Asia, Africa, and America, is taken from Ferro, 2. deg. W. of Tenneriff, the place of Long. in Europe.*] and between the first and 72d. degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardaneli* in *Natolia*, to the East parts of *China*, about 5300 Miles, and in breadth from the South parts of *India*, to the North parts of *Tartary*, 4200 m. called by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *l'Asie*; and by the *French*, *l'Asie*.

This part is deservedly Renowned; 1. For the Creation of Man; 2. For the Seat of Paradise; 3. for the Confusion of Tongues; 4. For the great Monarchies of the *Assyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes* and *Persians*; 5. For being the Scene of the chief Actions Recorded in the Holy Scriptures; and, 6. For being the Birth place of our Saviour CHRIST;

but now it wants much of its ancient Greatness.

The Religions may be reduced to four Principal Heads, viz. 1. *Mahometan*, 2. *Pagan*, 3. *Christian*, and, 4. *Jewish Religion*: The Languages are chiefly four, viz. 1. *Persian*; 2. *Turkish* divided into *Turkish* and *Tartarian*; 3. *Arabick*; and, 4. *Chinean*. Here are also many others of less Note, as the *Syrian*, *Sclavonian* and *Armenian* Tongues, with several others, (especially among the *Indian* Provinces, and *Oriental* Islands) which are but little known to us.

It is chiefly under the Government of four Great Monarchs; viz. 1. The Grand Signior of *Turkey*, 2. The *Sophy*, or *Sultan* of *Persia*; 3. The Great *Cham* of *Tartary*, who has also *China*; and, 4. The Great *Mogul* of *India*. Here are besides several great Princes in *Georgia*, *Arabia*, *Tartary*, *India*, and the *Oriental* Islands.

Mountains of greatest Note are. 1. Those called by the general name of *Taurus*; and, 2. *Imaus*.

Rivers of principal note are six, viz. 1. *Euphrate*, 2. *Indus*, 3. *Ganges*, 4. *Obey*, 5. *Kiang*, and, 6. *Croceus*.

Greatest Lakes (besides the *Caspian* Sea) are, 1. *Kithay* in *Tartary*, and, 3. *Chianay* in *India*.

It is divided into ten great Parts, viz. 1. *Turkey* in *Asia*, 2. *Georgia*, 3. *Arabia*, 4. *Persia*, 5. *Tartary* the Greater. *India* contains three Parts, viz. 6. *Empire of Mogul*, 7. The *Penin-*

Peninsula on this side *Ganges*, 18. That on the other side, 9. *China*, and, 102 *Oriental Islands*.

I. Turkey in Asia.

TURKEY in *Asia* contains all the West parts of *Asia*, being on the West of *Perdissia*, between *Georgia* and *Arabia*, situated (not taking in any part of *Arabia* or *Georgia*) between the 55th. and fifteen min. and the 83d. and 35th min. of Lon. and between the 29th. and 40 min. and the 45th. degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanelles* to the East parts of *Terack* about 1530 miles, and in breadth from *Trebizond* in *Naxolia* to the South parts of the *Holy-land*, about 780 miles; containing all those Countries which were anciently called *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with part of *Assyria* and *Media*, being much the same with the Roman Diocess of *Pontus*, *Asia*, and the *Orient*.

The *Turks* use the *Mahometan Religion*, which is composed of *Christian*, *Jewish*, and *Pagan Religions*, together with some new *Fopperies* of their own added: The vulgar *Turkish Language*, (for the better sort usually speak the *Sclavonian*) is Originally *Tartarian*, intermixed with many *Persian*, *Arabick*, *Grecian*, and *Italian Words*: The *Persian* and *Arabick* (and sometimes the *Italian*) are also in much esteem among them.

It is Governed by nineteen Beglerbeks under the *Grand Seigneur*, viz. six in *Natolia*; *Natolia*, *Caramania*, *Tarsus*, *Maras*, *Suwas*, and *Trebizond*; three in *Syria*, viz. *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, and *Damas*; four in *Turcomania*, viz. *Chisari*, or *Kars*, *Arzerum*, *Tchilder*, and *Van*; and six in *Dierbeck*, viz. *Dierbekir*, or *Caramitz*, *Riza*, *Mosul*, *Bagdad*, *Schaheresul* and *Balsora*; These have under 'em 198 Sangiacks, and 192 Castles: ch. T. of the whole is *Aleppo*; it is divided into four parts besides the Isles, viz. 1. *Natolia*, 2. *Syria*, 3. *Turcomania*, and, 4. *Dierbeck*.

1. NATOLIA.

Natolia is the most West-Province, washed on three sides with Sea, being about 750 m. l. from East to West, and about 520 br. from North to South anciently called *Ludem*, then *Asia Minor*; then containing the Roman Diocesses of *Asia*, *Pontus*, with part of the *Orient*; It is called *Nadula* by the *Turks*; and *Anatolie*, and *Natolie*, by the *French*.

It was first Conquered by the *Persians*, afterwards by the *Macedonians*, then divided among several, then by the *Romans*, who together with the Eastern Emperors held it for many Ages, till at last it became a Prey to the *Turks*. The chief Town is reckoned *Bursa*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Christians* of the *Greck Church*; their *Language* both *Turkish* and *Sclavonian*, and also a corrupt

rupt Greek; the chief Commodities are Raw Silks, Camlets, Cottons, Skins of several colours, Callicuts, Tapestries, Grograms, Soap, Scammony, Opium, &c. It contains four Provinces, which are,

1. *Natolia*, a Sea Province, the most West in the Country, containing the old Provinces of *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Bithynia*, both *Thrygiæ*, *Mysia*, *Æolis*, *Ionio*, *Lydia* and *Caria*; (these have lost their Names) 550 m. l. and 170 br. ch. Ts. are *Bursa*, *Smyrna*, and *Chientale*.

2. *Caramania*, *Turc. Caraman ili*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Natolia*, containing the old Provinces of *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, *Pisidia*, and part of *Cilicia*, 380 m. l. and 250 br. ch. Ts. are *Cogri*, *Satalia*, and *Tarso*.

3. *Amasia*, *Turc. Amnasan*, a Sea Province on the North East of *Caramania*, and East of *Natolia*, containing the old Provinces of *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, and part of *Armenia Minor*, 350 m. l. and 170 br. ch. Ts. are *Amasia*, *Trebizond*, and *Suwas*.

4. *Aladuli*, *Turc. Ac-coionlu*, on the South of *Amasia*, and East of *Caramania*, a Sea Province, containing the rest of *Armenia Minor*, and part of *Cilicia*, 230 m. l. and 200 br. ch. Ts. are *Marax* and *Acfar*.

Rivers of principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Ajale*, 2. *Madre*, 3. *Casalmach*, and, 4. *Gensui*.

Mountains of greatest Note are, 1. Those called *Ante-Tauros*, and, 2. *Ida*, now *Troade*.

2. S Y R I A.

S Y R I A lies along the *Mediterranean Sea* towards the South West of *Natalia*, being about 500 m. l. from North to South and about 300 br. from East to West. It was once called *Aram*, afterwards *Syria*, then containing part of the *Roman Diocess of the Orient*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Souristan*; by the French, *Souria*, and *Seristan*; by the Italians, *Seria*; by the Turks, *Suristan*; and by the Arabians *Siam*.

It was (setting aside *Palestine*.) first Conquered by the *Assyrians*; then subject to the *Persians*; then by the *Macedonians*, and soon after had its own Kings; then Conquered by the *Romans*, and Possessed by the *Eastern Emperors*; then by the *Saracens*; after that by the *Turks*; then by the *Tartars*; after by the *Aegyptians*; again by the *Tartars*; and lastly, once more by the *Turks*; ch. T. is *Aleppo*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Christians*; the latter divided into *Maronites*, *Jacobites* and *Melchites*. Their Language is the *Arabick*, and in some places the *Syriack*, composed of *Chaldean* and *Hebrew*. Their Chief Commodities are *Wine*, *Oyl*, excellent *Balm*, and *Honey*, *Silks*, *Cossens*, *Camlets*, *Tarn*, *Mohairs*, *Soaps*, *Galls*, &c. It contains three Provinces, which are,

1. *Syria*, or *Sorie*, a Sea Province on the North the chief part of the Country, containing the old Provinces of *Syria Propria*, *Comogena*,

gna and *Palmerine*; 400 m. l. and 300 br. ch. Ts. are *Aleppo*, *Ham*, and *Scanderone*, or *Alexandretta*.

2. *Fenicia*, or *Phenicia*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Syria*, containing the old Provinces of *Phenicia*, and *Cele-Syria*; 210 m. l. and 120 br. ch. Ts. are *Damus*, or *Schem*, *Tri-poli* and *Raibec*.

3. *Holy-Land*, anciently *Palestine* and *Judea*, a Sea Province on the South of *Fenicia*; 220 m. l. and 86 br. divided into eleven Parts, viz. *Gaza*, *Elkhalil*, *Elkeds*, *Naples*, *Harate*, *Nazareth*, *Saphat*, *Sayd*, *Salib*, *Beni-Kenane*, and *Gouayr*; ch. Ts. are *Elkeds* or *Jerusalem*, *Naples* and *Gaza*.

Rivers of greatest Note are three; viz. 1. *Dracon*, 2. *Marsys*, and, 3. *Jouxdain*, now *Schibrack*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Libano*, and, 2. *Lyfon*.

3. TURCOMANIA.

TURCOMANIA lies between *Persia* and *Natolia*, E. and W. and towards the North of *Syria*, in length from E. to W. 520 Miles, and in breadth from North to South 280, according to *Sauson's* Maps; according to this extent, it contains the greatest part of the old *Armenia Major*, with a little of *Media* and *Assyria*, now called by the *Persians*, *Thoura*.

It was a good part of it for many Ages, under its own Kings, till Conquer'd by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then by the

the *Turks*; after that it had again its own Kings; then Subdued by the *Tartars*; after that it became a *Persian* Province, till once more Conquered by the *Turks*, who still have it; The ch. T. is *Arzerum*.

The Inhabitants are *Mahometans* and *Christians* of the *Greek Church*, and Sect of *Eutyches*.

Their Language in some places *Turkish*, in others *Armenian*, a very harsh Tongue, having some mixture of *Turkish* and *Persian*; Their Alphabet has 28 Letters. The chief Commodities are *Wine*, *Fruits*, *Silk*, fine *Tapestries*, *Grögams*, and *Worsted Camlets*. It contains two Provinces, which are,

1. *Turcomania*, an Inland Province on the West parts; a great part of the old *Armenia Major*, 300 m. l. and 210 br. ch. Ts. *Arzerum* and *Chisari*, or *Kars*.

2. *Curdes*, an inland Province on the East parts; part of the old *Armenia-Major*, *Media*, and *Assyria*; 300 m. l. and 220 br. ch. Ts. are *Van* and *Bedao*.

Rivers of principal Note are three; viz. 1. *Euphrate*, 2. *Tigre*, and, 3. part of *Kurr*.

Chief Mountains are several Branches of *Taurus*.

4. D I A R B E C K.

Diarbeck, lies on the South of *Turcomania*, E. of *Syria*, and W. of *Persia*, in length from N. W. to S. E. about 800 Miles; and in breadth about 400. It contains the ancient Countries of *Chaldaea*, *Mesopotamia*, and part of *Assyria*;
now

now called by the *Persians* *Trakin*: by the *Arabians*, *Giezeirey*; by the *Armenians*, *Meredin*; and by the *Turks*, *Diarbeck*, or *Dierbeck*.

It was first under its own Emperors, (the first in the World) for about 1700 Years, Conquered by the *Persians*; then by the *Macedonians*; after that by the *Romans*; again by the *Persians*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; next by the *Turks*; a third time by the *Persians*; and Lastly, by the *Turks* again: the ch. T. is *Bagdat*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Christians*; the latter divided into *Jacobites* and *Nestorians*. Their Language in some places *Arabick*, and in others, *Syriack*; but mixt with some some *Arabick* and *Greek* Words. The chief Commodities are *Wine*, *Oyl*, *Corn*, *Fruits*, *Cottons*, *Wool*, &c. It is divided into three Provinces, which are,

1. *Diarbeck*, an inland Province the most North West in the Country, containing the old *Mesopotamia*, with a little of *Assyria*; 560 m. l. and 320 br. divided into three parts, viz.

1. *Diar-Bekir*, ch. T. *Caramitz* and *Urphie*; 2. *Diar-Modzar*, ch. T. *Rakka*; and, 3. *Diar-Rabaa*, ch. T. *Nisiben*: ch. T. of the whole is *Caramitz* or *Diarbekir*.

2. *Arzerum*, or *Sark*, sometimes *Diar-Algiezira* and *Terach-Ageni*, an inland Province on the East of *Diarbeck*; a great part of the old *Assyria*; 280 m. l. and 160 br. ch. Ts. are *Mesul*, (an. *Ninieue*) and *Scheheresul*.

3. *Ter*.

3. *Yerack*, or *Yerack-Arabi*, *Curdistan*, or *Kel-dan*, on the South of *Diarbeck* and *Arzerum*, bordering on the *Persian Gulf*; the same with the old *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*; 356 m. l. and 210 br. ch. Ts. are *Bagdat*, *Cusa*, and *Balsora*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Eufrate*, and, 2. *Tigre*.

F. de Wit comprehends both *Diarbeck* and *Turcomania*, under the general Name of *Armenia*.

The Islands are chiefly these,

1. Kingdom of *Cyprus*, *Turc. Kubros*, in the *Mediterranean Sea* on the South of *Natolia*, 170 m. l. and 80 br. anciently divided into *Salamina*, *Amathusia*, *Lapathia*, and *Paphia*; now into Seven *Sangiacks*; ch. Ts. are *Nicosia*, *Famagusta*, and *Bassa*.

2. Those of lesser Note are, 1. *Rhodes*, ch. T. *Rhodes*; 2. *Cos*, ch. T. *Cos*; 3. *Samos*, ch. T. *Samo*; 4. *Nicaria*, ch. T. *Nicaria*; 5. *Sio*, ch. T. *Sio*; 6. *Metellino*, (the old *Lesbos*) ch. T. *Metellino*, with several others bordering on *Natolia*.

2. Georgia.

Under the Name of *Georgia* is comprehended all that Tract of Land which lies between the *Palus Maotis*, or the Sea of *Zachache*, and the *Caspian Sea*, or the Sea of *Bablu*; and between the River *Don* or *Russia*, and *Turcomania*; situated between the 65th. and the 82d. degr. of Lon. and between the 41st. and 40 min. and the 50th. and 25th. min. of Lat. according to *Saunders*; being in length from the Streights of *Kassa*, to the *Caspian Sea*, about 650 Miles; and in breadth from the River *Don*, or *Tanais*, to the Borders of *Curdes* in *Turcomania*, about 520 Miles. In this Extent are comprehended the ancient Countries of *Colchis*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, with part of *Asiatick Sarmatia*, and *Armenia*. It is called by the Inhabitants, *Gurgistan*, and by the *Turks*, *Ghiurgistan*.

It was partly Conquered by the *Romans*, and ever since had many several Governments, not well known to us, till of late the *Turks* and *Persians* have got some footing amongst them. So that the present Government is under several small Princes, some of which are Tributary to the *Turks*, some to the *Persians*, and others are Independent; the ch. T. is *Tefflis*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly *Christians* of the *Greek Church*, with some *Mahometans*; the former

former in practice, little differing from *Pagans*. Their *Language* in many places is a kind of *Sclavonian*, in some places the *Turkish* and *Tartarian*, and in *Mengrelia* they have one peculiar. Their chief *Commodities* are *Honey*, *Wax*, *Leather*, *Furs*, *Silk*, *Linen*, *Thread*, *Mar- tins*, *Beyers*, *Slaves*, &c. Under this Name are Comprehended four Provinces; 1. *Comania*, or *Circassia*, (under the first *F. de Wit* comprehends all *Georgia* and *Crim-Tartary*) is a Sea Province, the most N. in the Country, by some made part of *Tartary*, by others part of *Russia*, being a little subject to it. It is some of the old *Asiatick-Sarmatia*, and comprehends the Provinces of *Petigori*, *Sonska* and *Nagaiki*, or *Proper Circassia*; as also the *Alanes*, *Suanes*, *Gigues*, and *Caracherks*, or *Black Circassians*; ch. T. is *Temruch*.

2. *Mengrelia*, a Sea Province on the South of *Comania*, much the same with the old *Colchis*, 300 m. l. and 170 br. divided into four Provinces; viz. 1. *Abassa*, or *Avogassa*, ch. T. *St. Sophia*; 2. K. of *Mengrelia*, or *Odisehi*, ch. T. *Zugdidi*; 3. K. of *Guriel*, ch. T. *Varsti*; and 4. K. of *Imerette*, or *Bassasiouch*, ch. T. *Colalack*. These are under their own Kings, but Tributary to the *Turks*.

3. *Gurgistan*, an inland Province on the East of *Mengrelia*, and South of *Comania*, containing the old *Iberia*, with a little of *America*; 360 m. l. and 180 br. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. K. of *Balatynlu*, ch. T. *Cori*; 2. K. of *Kacheti*, ch. T. *Zaguin*; and, 3. K. of *Carduel*,
or

or Georgiens, ch. T. *Teffis*, the ch. T. of the whole. These are mostly Tributary to the *Persians*.

4. *Zuiria*, a Sea Province on the East of *Gurgistan*, and South of *Comania*; much the same with the old *Albania*; 240 m. l. and 180 br. It is divided into two parts, viz. 1. *Nagaiski*, reckoned by some a part of *Comania*, ch. T. *Terki*; and, 2. *Dagestan*, ch. T. *Zitach*, ch. T. of both. This Province is subject to several Independent Lords.

Rivers of principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Kurr*, 2. *Faze*, and, 3. *Terka*.

Chief Mountains are several Branches of *Taurus*.

3. Arabia.

A R A B I A is a very large Country, being on the S. of *Turkey* in *Asia*, encompassed on three sides with Sea, situated between the 64th. and the 96th. and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 12th. and the 34th. and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Sues* in *Egypt* to the most E. parts of *Oman*, about 1700 miles, and in breadth from the Mouth of the *Persian Gulf*, to the Mouth of the *Red Sea*, about 1200 Miles. It is called by the *French* *l'Arabie*; by the *Germans*, *die Arabien*; by the *Poles*, *Arabzkoziemia*, and by the *Asians*, *Arabistan*.

Part of it was subject to the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Empires; then to the *Macedonians*; then to the *Romans*; after that it was wholly under its own Emperors; then Ruled by the *Babylonian Caliphs*: after that it was free, till at last the *Turks* Conquered part of it; so that the present Government is partly under the *Turks*; the rest under several Princes. The ch. T. is *Medina*, but some count *Mecca*.

The Inhabitants are all *Mahometans*, except some few *Christians* in *Arabia-Petrea*. Their Language is wholly *Arabic*; a very famous Tongue, partly derived from the *Hebrew*; naturally spoken in many other Countries. The chief Commodities are Gold, precious Stones, *Balsam*, *Myrrh*, abundance of *Frankinsence*, *Cassia*, *Ginnameen*, *Manna*, *Benjamin*, and such like. It contains three great Parts, which are,

1. *Beriara* or *Beru-Arabistan*, an inland Province in the North Parts; the same with the old *Arabia Deserta*, sometimes *Chus*, (translated *Aethiopia*) 500 m. l. and 320 br. ch. Ts. are *Anna* and *Tangia*; chiefly under the Government of the *Turks*; some parts are free, which are scarce worth looking after.

2. *Barraab*, sometimes *Dase-lick-Arabistan*, a Sea Province on the West of *Beriara*; the same with the old *Arabia Petrea*, where the Children of *Israel* wandred forty years; 400 m. l. and 230 br. ch. Ts. are *Herat*, or *Rabes*, and *Aylan*. This Province is for the most part under the *Turks*, but very inconsiderable.

3. *Hyaman*, a Sea Province on the South of the other two; the old *Arabia Felix*; 1590 m.l. and 1000 br. divided into seven Provinces: viz. 1. *Hagia*, (in which are *Benduius*) ch. T. *Medina* and *Mecca*: under the *Turkiſh* Cherif of *Mecca*; 2. *Jamama*, (in which are the *Ben-gabres*) ch. T. *Jamama*; 3. *Baharaim*, or the Gov. of *Laba*, (under the *Turks*) ch. T. *E'kalif* and *Laba*; 4. *Oman*, containing three Kingdoms, viz. *Mafeate*, *Mafealar* and *Amanziriden*, ch. T. the ſame: All under their own Kings; 5. *Seger*, containing two Kingdoms under their own Kings: viz. *Alibinali* and *Gabelbaman*, ch. T. the ſame; 6. *Hadramut*, or the Government of *Yeman*, (moſtly under the *Turks*) ch. T. *Aden* and *Zibit*; it includes the two Kingdoms of *Partach* and *Gawem*, under their own Kings; 7. *Tobama*, ch. T. *Dhaſar*, under its own King, and partly the *Turks*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Prim*, 2. *Chibar*, 3. *Aſtan*, and 4. *Nageran*.

Chief Mountains (beſides thoſe mentioned in the Scriptures) are *Sciobam* and *Ghazuan*.

3. Perſia.

THE Empire of *Perſia* is a very large and famous Country, lying between *India* and *Turkey*, E. and W. and between *Tartary* and the Ocean, N. and S. ſituated between the 80th. and 10. min. and the 111th and 25 min. of

of Lon. and between the 34th. and 35th. min. and the 43d. and 20th. min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Seruan* to the Borders of *India* in *Makran*, about 1620 m. and in breadth from the River *Gebun* or *Onus* to the Southern Ocean in *Kirman*, about 1100 Miles; it contains the greatest part of the ancient *Persia*, with some of *Assyria*: it was first called *Elam*, and sometimes *Achamenides*; now *Persia*, by the *Europeans*; but by the Inhabitants *Fars* and *Farsistan*; by the *French*, *la Perse*; by the *Dutch*, *Persien*; by the *Germani*, *Perferlandt*; and by the *Poles*, *Periska-ziemia*.

It was first under the *Assyrian* Empire for about 1300 years, then Revolted, and Governed by its own Kings; then by its Emperors; after that Conquered by the *Macedonians*; soon after by the *Parthians*; after that, by the *Sarazens*; then by the *Turks*; then by the *Tartars*; and lastly, had its own Emperors, which still remain: He is called the great *Sophy* of *Persia*, and has an absolute Power, yet the Government is less Tyrannical than any other of the *Mahometan* Kings: The Imperial Seat is at *Hispahan*.

The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, but differing in some Points from the *Turks*; here are also *Jesuits* and *Nestorians*, with several *Jews*; their Language is the *Persian*, very ancient, but have some mixture of *Arabic*, *Greek*, and *Tartarian* Words, very soft and sweet; spoken in the Eastern Countries as the *Latin* is in the Western; it has 29 Letters in the Al-
pha-

phabet; the *Turkish Language* is also very much used here; the chief *Commodities* are curious *Silks, Carpets, Tissues, Manufactures of Gold, Silk and Silver, Seal-skins, Goat-skins, Alabaster*, all sorts of *Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c.* It is divided into fifteen Provinces according to *Sau-son's*, and *de Wit's Maps* of this Country; which are,

1. *Servan* or *Schirwan*, the most North West Province, bordering on the *Caspian Sea*; a great part of the old *Media*; 330 m. l. and 170 br. divided into 1. *Higher*, ch. T. *Tauris* and *Ardevil*; and, 2. *Lower*, ch. T. *Servan* and *Sammachi*, ch. T. of the whole is *Tauris*.

2. *Gilan* or *Hirach*, a Sea Province on the East of *Servan*, part of the ancient *Hyrcania*, 380 m. l. and 290 br. containing, 1. *Gilan*, ch. T. *Gilan*; 2. *Mezandran*, ch. T. *Mezandran*; 3. *Roscht*, ch. T. *Roscht*; and, 4. *Keskar*, ch. T. *Keskar*: *Gilan* is ch. T. of the whole.

3. *Dilemon*, a midland Province on the S. or South East of *Gilan*; the rest of the ancient *Hyrcania*, now oft reckoned a part of *Gilan*, 300 m. l. and 100 br. ch. Ts. are *Delmon*, *Chio-war* and *Thalacan*.

4. *Taberistan* or *Tocherestan*, a Sea Province on the East of *Gilan*, and N. of *Dilemon*, but not joyning to it; part of the ancient *Margiana*, 280 m. l. and 140 br. It includes the Province of *Asterebad*: ch. Ts. are *Amoul*, or *Taberestan* and *Asterebad*.

5. *Gor-*

5. *Gorgan*, a midland Province on the East or rather South East of *Taheristan*; part of the ancient *Magiana*, and now counted part of *Taheristan*; 260 m. l. and 90 br. ch. Ts. are *Gorgan*, *Obfeten* and *Sennan*.

6. *Khokan*, a Sea Province on the East of *Gorgan* and *Taheristan*; the rest of the ancient *Magiana*, and likewise reckoned a part of *Taheristan*; 440 m. l. and 180 br. ch. Ts. are *Ferawar* and *Girgian*.

7. *Korassan*, an inland Province on the East of *Khokan*; part of the old *Bactria*; 760 m. l. and 540 br. ch. T. *Herat*. In this are comprehended three others; viz. 1. *Heri*, ch. T. *Heri*; 2. *Korassan*, ch. T. *Ariander*; and, 3. *Cobasan*, ch. T. *Kaim*.

8. *Sabestan* or *Calchestan*, a midland Province on the South or rather South West of *Korassan*; the greatest part, if not all, the ancient *Aria*; 390 m. l. and 160 br. ch. Ts. are *Zarang*, *Bos* and *Nachasast*.

9. *Airach* or *Tirach Agani*, a midland Province on the West of *Sabestan* and *Korassan*; anciently called *Parthia*, then divided into *Camisene*, *Parthiane*, *Paracausiene*, and *Tabiene*; 700 m. l. and 460 br. ch. Ts. are *Hispam*, *Casbin* and *Rom*.

10. *Chardistan* or *Adirbierzan*, an inland Province on the West of *Airach*, and South of *Servan*, containing a good part of the ancient *Assyria*, and some of old *Media*; 280 m. l. and 160 br. ch. Ts. are *Salmas* and *Cor*.

21. *Chufiſtan*, or *Elveran*, a Sea Province on the South of *Airach*; anciently called *Sufiana*, then containing *Melitene*, *Cabandone*, *Ciffia*, and *Chpracene*; 400 m. l. and 320 br. ch. Ts. are *Souſter*, or *Suſa*, and *Siapour*.

22. *Fars*, a Sea Province on the Eaſt of *Chufiſtan*; anciently called *Perſis*, then divided into *Paraticine*, *Mardiene*, and *Mifdia*; 460 m. l. and 310 br. ch. Ts. are *Shiras*, or *Shiras* and *Lar*.

23. *Kirman*, or *Cherman*, a Sea Province on the Eaſt of *Fars*. Anciently called *Carmania*; 600 m. l. and 510 br. ch. Ts. are *Chermon* and *Darabeger*. To this we may joyn the Iſle of *Ormus*; ch. T. *Ormus*.

24. *Sigiſtan*, or *Sitziſtan*, an inland Province, on the Eaſt of *Kirman*; much the ſame with the ancient *Drangiana*; 410 m. l. and 240 br. ch. Ts. are *Sifſtan* or *Sigiſtan*, and *Camulſan*.

25. *Makran*, a Sea Province on the South of *Sigiſtan*; much the ſame with old *Gedroſia*; 500 m. l. and 250 br. ch. T. *Makran*. This includes the Provinces of, 1. *Circan*, ch. Ts. *Geſt*; 2. *Patan*; and, 3. *Dulcina*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Gebun*, or *Allius* (an. *Oxus*) 2. *Ilment*, 3. *Tiri-tiri*, and, 4. *Bendemir*.

Chief Mountains are *Taurus*, which paſs through the length of this Country, and go by ſeveral Names.

5. Tartary.

TARTARY is the greatest Country in the World, lying on the East of Russia in Europe, and North of Persia, India and China, situated between the 85th and 182 deg. of Lon. and between the 39th and 72d. degree of Lat. being in length from the Borders of *Asiaca* to the East parts of *Cathay*, about 4000 miles; and in breadth from the South parts of *Mauritania* to the most North Parts of *Tartaria Deserta*, about 2000 miles: It contains the ancient Countries of *Scythia*, *Sace*, *Begdonia*, with a great part of *Sarmatia*, *Asiatica*, and a little of old *Persia*. It is called by the French, *la Grande Tartarie*; by the Germans, *die Gross Tartarey*; by the Poles, *Wielki-Tatarcka ziemia*; and by the Georgians, *Tartaristan*.

It remained unconquered under several Governments, till the year 1162 the *Tartars*, an obscure People, over-ran this Country, and erected a Monarchy, which still remains, but a great part of it is fallen away; the Emperor is called the *Great Cham* of *Tartary*; who has also the famous Country of *China*: Some parts of it are under the *Russians*; the rest subject to several Independent Princes. The Imperial Seat is at *Chambalu*, as it is supposed.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Pagans*; in some places all *Mahometans*, in others all *Pagans*, which seem to be in most esteem: Here are also some *Christians* of the *Nestorian* Sect; Their *Language* is the *Tartarian*, very Boisterous and Clamorous, almost the same with the *Turkish*, having some mixture of *Persian* and *Scythian* Words; in some places they use the *Persian* Tongue. The chief *Commodities* are *Sable*, *Martins*, and other *Furs*, *Silks*, *Camlets*, *Flax*, great store of *Rhubarb*, *Musk*, *Cinnamon*, &c. It is divided into five great Parts, which are,

1. *Tartaria-Deserta*, supposed to be a Sea Province, the most W. Bordering on *Russia*; a great part of old *Sarmatia Asiatica*, with some of *Scythia* 1700 m. l. and 960 br. divided into, 1. *Kalmuki Buchar*, or *Olgaria*, ch. T. *Perm*: In this are included *Banglean*, *Gazisa-Chanakes*, with the *Nogai-Tartars*; 2. *Chabzag*, or the Kingdom of *Kasghar*, ch. T. *Kasghar*; 3. *Karakathay*, or *Caulschite*, ch. Ts. are *Charcan* and *Gimbalick*. In this are included *Samarique* and *Al-Azras*. Here are also *Molgamoria*, *Tingues*, and *Lacomenos*, ch. T. of the whole is *Charcan*. This Province is chiefly under the *Russians*.

2. *Mawrinatra*, *Usbeck*, or *Zagathy*, partly an inland Province on the S. of *Tartaria-Deserta*, containing the old Provinces of *Saca*, *Sogdania*, part of *Scythia*, and *Bactria* in old *Persia* 1200 m. l. and 840 br. ch. Ts. are *Samarchand*, *Bokora* and *Istigia*. In this are the Provinces of *Bokora*, *Carechme*, *Belch*, *Alfoyd*,

Crowarexim, Alfash, Chazal, and Targana. It is subject to many Princes, but the chief are *Bokora, Karechmie, and Belche.*

3. *Turcheſtan*, an inland Province on the E. of *Mawrinalra*, part of the ancient *Scythia*, about 1400 m. l. and 850 br. ch. Ts. are *Thibet, Cascar, and Chocan*; it comprehends many Kingdoms (but how Governed is uncertain) as *Cascar, Chialis, or Turphan, Chiatrian, Cotan, Thibet, Cantal, Lop, Tainfa, Cainsa, &c.*

4. *Mongul, or Mageg*, supposed to be a Sea Province on the North of *Turcheſtan*; the true old *Tartary* about 1800 m. l. and 950 br. ch. Ts. are *Mongul and Tenduc*; it contains many Provinces, as, *Samogul, or Tartar, Tenduc, or Mekras, Barga, or Mekrit, Jeckmogul, Carli*, with many others of no great Note.

5. *Cathay, or Kin-Tartary*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Mongul*, containing the ancient *Serica*, with part of *Scythia*, about 1650 m. l. and 1100 br. it contains four great Provinces; viz. 1. *Cathay, or Naysens*, (probably the same with *China*) ch. T. *Cambalu, or Arab-Chan-Belich*; 2. *Tangut, or Bacharchar*, ch. T. *Tangut*, and *Xamo*; 3. *Niucho, or Tenduc*; and, 4. *Ypi*.

Mountains of greatest Note are those called *Imaus, or Altai*, dividing *Tartary* in the middle.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Obey*, 2. *Qchanda*, 3. *Chesel*, and, 4. *Polifanga*.

Principal Lakes are four, viz. 1. *Kichay*, 2. *Kishaiska*, 3. *Coras*, and, 4. *Anu*.

There

There is so little knowledge of this Country, that I can promise the Reader no certainty in any thing.

6. Mogul's Empire.

THE Mogul's Empire, or the Empire of the Great Mogul, lies on the South of *Tartary*, and East of *Persia*, situated between the 106th. and the 143d. deg. of Lon. and between the 19th. and 50 min. and the 41st and 50 min. of Lat according to *Sanfon's Maps*, being in length from the West parts of *Candahar* to the East parts of *Kanduanah*, about 1750 miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Cabul*, to the South parts of *Guzerat*, about 1240 miles; it contains the greatest part of that which was anciently called *Indus Intra Gangem*, with some of *India extra Gangem*, and old *Persia*; now oft called *Indostan*.

It was first Conquered by *Bacchus*, afterwards, by *Alexander the Great*. We hear scarce any thing of these parts, till in these later Ages it was Conquered by the *Tartars*, under *Tamperlane the Great*, who then erected that Monarchy which still continues. So that it is at present subject to its own Emperors, called the Great *Moguls of India*, who are absolute, and have vast Revenues, exceeding the *Turk* and *Persian* together. Some of those parts called *Rajas*, are in a manner free; and some few places are under the

Portuguese and English. The Imperial Seat is *Agra*.

The Inhabitants are many of them *Mahometans* of the *Turkish* Sects, above two thirds are *Gentiles* *Banyans*, or *Persees*; and here are also some *Christians* of *St. Thomas*, and several *Jews* and *Jesuits*. Their *Language* is a kind of *Tartarian*, and has a great mixture of the *Persian*. In *Guzarate* and *Bengala*, they speak the *Guzarate Tongue*; the *Persian* is also much in use. The chief *Commodities* are all sorts of *Spices*; *Aloes*, *Musk*, *Rhubarb*, *Wormseeds*, *Civets*, *Indigo*, *Lacque*, *Borax*, *Ogium*, *Amber*, *Myraboles*, *Sal-Armoniack*, *Silk*, *Cottons*, *Calicoes*, *Sattins*, *Taffaties*, *Velvets*, *Carpets*, *Metals*, *Porcelline-Earth*, &c. It is divided into thirty eight Kingdoms.

1. *Candahor*, an inland Province, the most West in the Country; part of the old *Arachosia* in *Persia*; 300 m. l. and 220 br. ch. T. is *Candahor*. In this are the *Putanes* and the *Aguranes*.

2. *Cabul*, incol. *Cabulestan*, an inland Province on the North East of *Candahor*, the rest of the old *Arachosia* in *Persia*; 350 m. l. and 190 b. ch. Ts. are *Cabul* and *Parna*.

3. *Attock*, a midland Province on the South East of *Cabul*; 320 m. l. and 180 br. ch. Ts. are *Attock* and *Luckow*.

4. *Kachemere*, or *Cassimere*, on the East of *Attock* and *Cabul*, an inland Province; 240 m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. is *Kachemere* or *Sirinaiker*. In this is *Raja-Tibbon*.

5, *Ban-*

5. *Bankisk* or *Bakisk*, a midland Province on the East of *Kachemere*; 230 m. l. and 150 b. including *Raja-Bossou*, ch. T. is *Beishber*.
6. *Naugracut*, a midland Province on the East of *Bankisk*; 350 m. l. and 140 br. including *Raja-Talluckchan*: ch. T. are *Naugracut* and *Cadamaka*.
7. *Siba*, a midland Province on the East of *Naugracut*; 340 m. l. and 200 br. ch. Ts. are *Hardware* and *Sereneger*: Here is part of *Raja-Mansa*.
8. *Kakares*, an inland Province on the North of *Siba*, *Naugracut* and *Bankisk*; 650 m. l. and 180 br. ch. Ts. are *Dankalor* and *Purhola*.
9. *Pitan*, a midland Province on the South East of *Kakares*, and East of *Siba*; 320 m. l. and 260 br. including *Raja-Rodoren* and *Raja-Mug*; ch. T. is *Pitan*.
10. *Gor*, an inland Province on the East or North East of *Pitan*; 400 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Gor*.
11. *Kanduvana*, an inland Province on the South of *Gor*; 360 m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. is *Kanduvana*.
12. *Udeffa*, an inland Province on the South of *Kanduvana*; 300 m. l. and 170 br. ch. T. is *Jenuhat*.
13. *Mevat*, an inland Province on the South of *Udeffa*; 270 m. l. and 130 br. ch. T. is *Narval*.
14. *Jesual*, a midland Province on the North of *Mevat*, and W. of *Udeffa*; 250 m. l. and 120 br. ch. T. is *Rejapore*.

15. *Patna*, a midland Province on the West or North West of *Jesual*; 360 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Patna*.

16. *Jamba*, a midland Province on the West of *Patna*; 300 m. l. and 180 br. including *Raja Decamperga*, and part of *Raja Mausā*; ch. Ts are *Jamba* and *Calsery*.

17. *Bakar*, a midland Province on the South of *Jamba*; 200 m. l. and 110 br. ch. T. is *Bicaur*.

18. *Sambal*, or *Doab*, a midland Province on the South of *Bakar*; 230 m. and 120 br. ch. Ts. are *Sambal*, and *Munepore*.

19. *Narvar*, a midland Province on the South of *Sambal*; 240 m. l. and 140 br. ch. T. are *Gebud* and *Ouden*.

20. *Gualeor*, a midland Province on the W. of *Narvar*; 160 m. l. and 90 br. ch. T. is *Gualeor*.

21. *Agra*, a midland Province on the North West of *Gualeor*, nigh the Center of this Country; 300 m. l. and 150 br. ch. Ts. are *Agra*, the chief of the Empire, and *Fetapore*.

22. *Delly*, incol. *Jehan-Abad*, a midland Province on the North West of *Agra*; 340 m. l. and 130 br. ch. Ts. are *Delly*, and *Achabar-pore*.

23. *Jenupar*, a midland Province on the North West of *Delly*; 280 m. l. and 120 br. ch. Ts are *Jenupar*, and *Syrina*.

24. *Pengab*, or *Lahor*, a midland Province on the North of *Jenupar*; 390 m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. is *Lahor*.

25. *Mul-*

25. *Multan*, a midland Province on the W. of *Pengab*; 220 m. l. and 140 br. ch. Ts. are *Multan*.

26. *Hajacan*, an inland Province on the W. of *Multan*; 260 m. l. and 140 br. ch. Ts. are *Chatzan*, and *Uche*. - In this Province are the *Bullogues*.

27. *Bukar*, an inland Province on the S. W. of *Hajacan*; 320 m. l. and 180 br. ch. Ts. are *Bukar*, and *Sukar*.

28. *Hendown*, a midland Province on the E. of *Bukar*; 280 m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. is *Hendown*.

29. *Bando*, or *Asmire*, a midland Province on the S. E. of *Hendown*; 240 m. l. and 230 br. ch. Ts. are *Bando*, and *Asmire*.

30. *Jeselmere*, a midland Province on the W. of *Bando*; 300 m. l. and 200 br. ch. Ts. are *Jeselmere*, and *Radimpore*.

31. *Tatta*, a Sea Province on the West of *Jeselmere*; 300 m. l. and 200 br. ch. Ts. are *Tatta*, and *Diul*.

32. *Soret*, a Sea Province on the East of *Tatta*, and South West of *Jeselmere*; 180 m. l. and 150 br. ch. Ts. are *Janagar*, and *Pache*.

33. *Guzarate*, or *Camboy*, a Sea Province on the South of *Soret*, and *Jeselmere*; part under the *Portuguese*, and *English*; 530 m. l. and 360 br. ch. Ts. are *Camboy*, and *Sarat*; ch. T. of the *Portuguese* is *Daman*; and of the *English* is *Bombay*.

34. *Chitor*, a midland Province on the North East of *Guzarate*; 260 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. is *Chitor*. To this is joined *Raja-Ranas*, ch. T. *Garchitto*.

35. *Malwa*, a midland Province on the East of *Chittor*, 300 m. l. and 180 br. ch. Ts. are *Sarampore* and *Ratipore*.

36. *Candia*, an inland Province on the S. of *Malwa*, 200 m. l. and 160 br. ch. Ts. are *Mandava* and *Barampore*.

37. *Berar*, an inland Province on the North East of *Candia*, 250 m. l. and 120 br. ch. T. is *Shapur*.

38. *Bengala*, a Sea Province on the East of *Berar* and *Malwa*, 660 m. l. and 450 br. ch. Ts. are *Ongely* and *Gowro*. In this extent are the Pr. of *Patenaw*, *Elebus* and *Prurop*.

Rivers of Principal Note are two; viz. 1. *Indus*, or *Pengah*, and, 2. *Ganges*, both very famous.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Imous* or *Bittigo*, and, 2. *Sardonys*.

7. India intra Gangem.

INDIA intra Gangem, or the Peninsula on the side of the River *Ganges*, lies on the S. of the *Mogul's* Empire, washed on three sides with Sea; situated between the 11th. and 45 min. and the 127th. deg. of Lon. and between the 7th. and 40 min. and the 2^d. and 25th min. of Lat. according to *Sanson's* Map of this Country, being in length from the N. parts of *Orissa* in *Galconda*, to the Cape *Cameri* in *Malabar* about 1000 Miles; and in breadth from Cape *de Guadevari* in *Galconda*, to the West parts of

Ben, about 480 miles. It is but a part of that which was formerly called *India intra Gangem*, now called by the Inhabitants *Balahad*.

We can find but little how it was anciently Governed, but at present we understand that it is under the Government of above fifty several Kings, of which three or four are greater than the rest, some of the others being Tributary; some of these are Subject and Tributary to the Portuguese, Dutch, and English, and some parts are under the Great Mogul; the ch. T. of these Parts is Goa.

The Inhabitants are of several Nations besides the Natives; they are both Pagans, and Mahomedans, and some Christians of St. Thomas, besides the Europeans. Their Language is that called *Telंगा* in *Golkonda*; the *Gazarate* in *Bisnagar*, and the *Malabar*, *Bagaden*, *Tamul*, and *Grandonique* in *Malabar*; the Portuguese is also much in use in some parts. The chief Commodities are Metals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dates, Coco's, Rice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cassia, &c. It is divided into four Parts, which are

1. Kingdom of *Golkonda*, or *Orisa*, a Sea Province the most North East of these parts; 400 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Golkonda* or *Bisnagar*. In this extent are comprehended also the Provinces of 1. *Orisa*, ch. T. *Orisa*; and, 2. *Telengana*, ch. T. *Dalacata*. This is under its own King, but Tributary to the Great Mogul.

2. King-

2. Kingdom of *Decan*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Golconda*; 400 m. l. and 180 br. divided into three Kingdoms; viz. 1. *Balgate*, (under the King of *Decan*) ch. T. *Bender*; 2. *Decan*, (partly under the *Portuguese*) ch. T. *Vizoper*, (under *Decan*) and *Chaul*, (under *Port.*) and, 3. *Centan*, (under the *Portuguese*) ch. T. *Gua*, the ch. T. of all these parts. Some of these parts are now subject to the Great *Mogul*.

3. Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Decan*; 570 m. l. and 330 br. divided into six Provinces; viz. 1. *Bisnagar*, or *Naranga*, ch. T. *Bisnagar*. This Prince has under him the Kingdom of *Tiullique*; 2. *Canara*, in which are the Kingdoms of *Ouer*, and *Gornapa*, under *Canara*, and *Tamul* distinct, ch. T. *Ouer*; 3. *Coromandel*, (part under the *Dutch*, and *English*) ch. T. *Maltapur*, (under its own Prince) *Negapitan*, (under the *Dutch*) and *Fort St. George* (under the *English*) 4. *Gingi*, ch. T. *Gingi*; 5. *Madura*, in which is the Principality of *Coru*,) ch. T. *Madura*; and, 6. *Tanjanor*, ch. T. *Tanjanor*: These are all under their own Kings, the chief of which is *Bisnagar*, to whom some of them are Tributary.

4. *Malabar*, a Sea Province on the East of *Bisnagar*; 300 m. l. and 120 br. It contains the Kingdoms of, 1. *Calicute*, under which are the Kingdoms of *Badara*, *Bipur*, *Chamboli*, *Curcan*, *Curiga*, *Mangate*, *Montigue*, *Panur*, and *Tanur*; 2. *Cananor*; 3. *Cranganor*; 4. *Oachin*; 5. *Conlan*; these four are Tributary to the *Dutch*; 6. *Travencor*; 7. *Caleculan*; 8. *Batacala*; 9. *Chan-*

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Changanor; 10. *Cota*; 11. *Marta*; 12. *Mutetr*; 13. *Pathapal*; 14. *Porca*; 15. *Punbali*; and 16. *Trivalar*; ch. T. are the same. These are all under their own *Naiques* or Kings, as far as I know. ch. T. of all is *Calicut*.

Rivers of chief Note are. 1. *Guengua*; and, 2. *Mandira*.

Chief Mountains, are those called *Bala-gatta*.

8. India ex. Gangem.

INDIA beyond the River *Ganges*, is a knot of Kingdoms, lying between the *Mogul's* Empire and *China*, situated between the 135th and the 153d degr. of Long. and between the first and 34th degr. of Lat. being in length from the South parts of *Malacca* to the Borders of *Tartary*, about 2000 miles; and in breadth from *Bengala* to the Borders of *Quantung* in *China*, about 900 miles; it contains the greatest part of the ancient *India extra Gangem*, with some of the *Sina*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Zirbad*.

As for the ancient Government, we can give no certain account, but, at present we find it a Barbarous Country, dismembred into a great many Estates under their own Kings and Governors; of which four or five are of considerable Note. Besides these, the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* have several places upon the Coasts; the ch. T. of these Parts is *Pagu*.

The

The Inhabitants are chiefly Idolaters: here are also some Mahometans on the Coasts, and some Christians Converted by the Jesuits. Their Language in Siam and Malacca, is the Malaise, in some places the Chindan, in other places they have different Tongues little known to us. Their chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Pearls, Stones, Silks, Porcellain Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaster &c. It is divided into four great Parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of Pegu, incol. Bayon, containing all the North Parts, under its own King, on whom depend these Kingdoms, viz. 1. Abdiara, 2. Arracan, 3. Ava, 4. Bagan, 5. Brama, 6. Canton, 7. Caor, 8. Cassabi, 9. Chacom, 10. Comday, 11. Jangoma, 12. Larga, 13. Mandanille, 14. Manar, 15. Marfan, 16. Monday, 17. Prom, 18. Tangu, 19. Tavay, 20. Tazaiay, 21. Tinto, 22. Tipoura, 23. Totay, 24. Transiane, and 25. Vilep; ch. T. the same; but Pegu is ch. T. of the whole.

2. Kingdom of Tanguin, or Tonguin, on the East of Pegu, subject to its own King, ch. T. is Tanguin, or Ketto; it contains the Provinces of Kibuck, Ketay, Kadam, Ketain, Tenhoa, Ghean, Bochen, and the Laves, beyond which are the Ciocangues, Gueyes, and the Timocoves, all along the Borders of China. It is subject to its own King, who has also some part of China.

3. Kingdom of Cochinchina, incol. Cachusyna, a Sea Province on the S. of Tanguin, 480 m. l. and 400 br. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. K. of Cochinchina, containing the Provinces of

of *Siam*, *Quambin*, *Quanghia*, *Quinkin*, *Ranran*, and *Thoanoo*, ch. T. *Quehoa* and *Baudon*; 2. K. of *Camboje*, or *Cambodia*, ch. T. *Camboje*; and, 3. *Chiampa*, ch. T. *Palocaceim*. These three are all under their own Kings; *Cochinchina* is chief.

4. Kingdom of *Siam* a Peninsula on the S. of *Pegu*, 1080 m. l. and 340 br. divided into three Parts, viz. 1. K. of *Martaban*, ch. T. *Marsaban*; 2. K. of *Siam*, ch. T. *Siam*; and 3. K. of *Malacca*, (anciently *Aurea Chorsonejus*) containing the K. of *Burdelon*, *Jenasser*, *Ihor*, *Juncalaon*, *Laniang*, *Ligor*, *Malacca*, *Pa-hang*, *Ran*, *Potane*, *Para*, *Queda*, and *Singora*, ch. T. the same. These are all under the King of *Siam*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Menin*, 2. *Ava*, 3. *Cosmate*, and, 4. *Caor*.

Here is the famous Lake of *Chiamay*.

Principal Mountains that I find here are those called *Kemois*, and *Ramay*.

9. China.

CHINA lies on the E. of the *Indies*, and on the S. of *Tartary*, situate between the 143d and the 167th. degr. of Long. and between the 20th. and the 41st. and 40th. min. of Lat. being in length from the N. E. Parts of *Leatong*, to the S. W. parts of *Yunnan* about 1560 miles; and in breadth from the N. W. parts of *Xensi*, to the S. E. parts of *Chekiang*, about

about 1300 miles; containing the greatest part of old *Sina*, now called by some *Mangi*; by the *Arabians*, *Txinin*; by the Neighbouring Countries, *Sanglai*; by the Natives *Taine* and *Taibinco*; and the Inhabitants *Tanges*; by those of *Japan*, *Than*; and by the *Tartarians*, *Hon*, and *Choy*.

It had its own Kings for many Ages, (some say above 3000 years) till Conquered by the *Tartars*; then again it had its own Kings, till of late years, again Conquered by the *Tartars*, who still are Lords of it; under whom are thirty two Princes or petty Kings. There are also several Princes (saith *Gabriel Magaians*) which own no Superior. It is (if we may credit the *Jesuits Relations*) the most famous Country in the World; the ch. T. is *Peking*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*: Here are also some few *Christians*, Converted by the *Jesuites*, but hardly suffered. Their *Language* differs from all others, having but 300 Words, and above 50000 Letters, by which they express their Minds with much vivacity and efficacy; they write right down from the top to the bottom of the Sheet; Their chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *Silver*, *Precious Stones*, *Quick Silver*, *Porcelline Dishes*, *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Rhubarb*, *Sugar*, *Gumphire*, *Civet*, *Musk*, *Ginger*, *Obin*, &c. It is divided into fifteen Provinces, which are;

1. *Pecheli*, or *Peking*, a Sea Province, the most North in the Kingdom bordering on *Tartary*; 320 m. l. and 140 br. divided into eight Parts, viz, *Peking*, or *Xuntien*, *Pooting*, *Hokien*, *Chinting*,

Chintung, *Zunta*, *Taming*, and *Jumping*; all ending with *Fu*, ch. T. the same. It has 131 Cities, the chief is *Peking*.

2. *Xantung*, or *Sciantum*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Pechili*; 330 m. l. and 180 br. divided into six parts, viz. *Cinan*, *Jenchan*, *Tunchan*, *Cingchen*, and *Laichen*, ch. T. the same. It has 114 Cities, the chief of which is *Cinan*.

3. *Honans*, a midland Province on the South West of *Xantung*; 320 m. l. and 270 br. divided into nine Parts; viz. *Kaisung*, *Quaita*, *Chang-to*, *Guiboai*, *Honiking*, *Honan*, *Nanjiang*, *Juning-fu*, and the little Ter. of *Fu*. It has 108 Cities, the chief of which is *Kaisung*.

4. *Xanfi*, or *Scianfi*, an inland Province on the North of *Honan*; 360 m. l. and 190 br. divided into five parts; viz. *Taiwen*, *Ping-Yang*, *Taitung*, *Lugan*, and *Fuenchu*; besides the little Ter. of *Sin*, *Leao*, and *Xe*; ch. Ts. the same. It has eighty six Cities, the chief of which is *Taiwen*.

5. *Xenfi*, an inland Province on the West of *Xanfi*, and *Honan*; 580 m. l. and 480 br. divided into eight Parts; viz. *Sigan*, *Tungciang*, *Hongung*, *Pingleang*, *Cungchung*, *Lingan*, *Kingyang*, and *Sengan*; ch. T. the same. It has 180 Cities, chief of which is *Sigan*.

6. *Suchuen*, or *Siciuen*, an inland Province on the South of *Xenfi*; 580 m. l. and 380 br. divided into eight Parts, viz. *Chingtu*, *Paoning*, *Queichen*, *Lunggan*, *Dunting*, *Sincheu*, *Chunking*, and *Makufu*; besides the six Ter. of *Tunchuen*, *Muichen*, *Kiating*, *Kiung*, *Liuchen*, and *Jachen*;

chen; chief Town the same. It has 150 Cities, the chief is Chingtu.

7. Huquang, or Chuquang, a midland Province on the East of Suchuen; 570 m. l. and 320 br. divided into fifteen Parts; viz. Unchang, Hunggang, Siangyang, Tegan, Hoanchen, Kinchen, Tochen, Changsa, Paojing, Hengchen, Chintien, Xinchen, Tunchen, Chingtien, and Chingyang; chief Towns the same. It has 100 Cities, the chief of which is Unchang.

8. Nanking, or Nanchin, a Sea Province on the East of Huquang; 390 m. l. and 360 br. divided into fourteen Parts; viz. Kianguing, Funggang, Suehen, Sunkiang, Chanthen, Chinkiang, Tanchen, Hoigan, Luchen, Ganging, Taiping, Ningque, Chichen, and Hotchen; ch. Ts. the same. It has 110 Cities, chief Town of which is Kianguing.

9. Chekiang, a Sea Province on the South East of Nanking; 280 m. l. and 260 br. divided into eleven Parts, viz. Hangchen, Klaching, Huchen, Nienchen, Kenba, Kinchen, Chuchen, Xaoling, Ningpro, Faichen, and Venchen; ch. Ts. the same. It has thirty three Cities, the chief of which is Hangchen.

10. Kiangsi, a midland Province on the W. of Chekiang; 380 m. l. and 260 br. divided into thirteen Parts; viz. Nanchang, Jaojen, Quangling, Nankang, Kienfeng, Kienkiang, Unchin, Lenkiang, Kiegan, Xuichen, Juenchen, Cauchen, and Nungan; chief Towns the same. It has 67 Cities, chief is Nanchang.

11. *Fokien*, or *Fichen*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Kiangsi*; 350 m. l. and 300 br. divided into eight Parts; viz. *Föchen*, *Civenchen*, *Changchen*, *Kienning*, *Jemping*, *Tinchen*, *Hingboa*, and *Xaon*; ch. T. the same. It has sixty Cities, the Chief of which is *Föchen*.

12. *Quantung*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Fokien*; 600 m. l. and 210 br. divided into ten Parts, viz. *Quangchen*, or *Cancen*, *Xaochen*, *Namhiung*, *Hoeichit*, *Chaochen*, *Chaoking*, *Kaochen*, *Lienchen*, *Luichen*, and *Kiunchen*, or the Isle of *Hainam*; ch. T. the same. It has eighty Cities, the chief of which is *Quangchen*.

13. *Quangsi*, an inland Province on the W. of *Quintung*; 400 m. l. and 250 br. divided into eleven Parts, viz. *Queilin*, *Lienchen*, *Kingyven*, *Pinglo*, *Guchen*, *Chinchen*, *Nanning*, *Taiping*, *Suming*, *Chingang*, and *Tienchen*; ch. Ts. the same. It has ninety eight Cities, the chief is *Queilin*. It is partly under the King of *Tanquin*.

14. *Queinchen*, a midland Province the North West of *Quangsi*; 310 m. l. and 200 br. divided into eight Parts; viz. *Queiyang*, *Suchen*, *Suvan*, *Chiniwen*, *Xecien*, *Tungin*, *Liping*, and *Tucko*; chief Town the same. It has eighty one Cities, the Chief of which is *Queiyang*.

15. *Junnan*, an inland Province on the West of *Queichen*, and *Quangsi*; 400 m. l. and 210 br. divided into twelve Parts, viz. *Junnan*, *Tali*, *Lingan*, *Cuiwag*, *Chenkiang*, *Mungboa*, *Kingtiung*, *Kenting*, *Quansi*, *Chinywen*, *Junguing*, and *Xuning*; chief Town the same. It has eighty seven Cities, chief of all is *Junnan*. It is partly subject to the King of *Tanquin*.

Besides

Besides these Provinces, here is the Territory of *Leatong*, on the East of *Pecheli*, ch. T. *Leatong*; the Peninsula of *Corea*, ch. T. *Ki-ang-yuan*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Kiang*, 2. *Crocons*, and, 3. *Ta*.

10. Oriental Islands.

THE *Oriental Islands* are a vast number of Isles of all sorts, (some say 150000 in number) lying on the East and South East parts of *Asia*; the Inhabitants are for the most part *Gentiles*; the *Language* in *Japan* is one of its own; in *Sumatra*, *Java*, and the *Moluccoes*, they speak the *Malaisa*. Here are several other *Tongues* little known to us; they are under a great many of their own Kings and Princes; also the *Dutch*, *Portuguese*, *Spaniards*, and *French*, have considerable shares in these Parts. They are;

1. Kingdom of *Japan*. incol. *Nippon*, on the E. of *China*, distant from it, 210 miles, being about 710 m. l. and 200 br. divided into five Provinces; viz. 1. *Jamayfoit*, ch. T. *Naugalo*; 2. *Jetzengo*, ch. T. *Meaco*; 3. *Jetzegen*, ch. T. *Cauga*; 4. *Quanta*, ch. T. *Jedo*; and, 5. *Ocliva*, ch. T. *Ximofu*; ch. T. of the whole is *Meaco*. It is Governed by its own King, who is a very great and potent Prince, having about 68 petty Kings under him. Here are also many other lesser Isles which belong to *Japan*;
as,

as, 1. *Ximo*, ch. T. *Figen*; *Xicam*, ch. T. *Xicwith*; and some others.

2. *Philippine Islands*, which are a great knot of Isles, lying on the South West of *Japan*, right against *India ex. Ganges*; the chief of them are, 1. *Lucena*, 480 m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. *Manilla*, and, *Lucena*; 2. *Mindanao*; 420 m. and 150 br. ch. T. *Mindanao*. Others are, 3. *Paragon*, 4. *Mindera*; 5. *Tandaya*, 6. *Ivan*, with a great number of less, not worth the Naming. These belong chiefly to the *Spaniards*, who call them *las Philipinas*.

3. *Molucca Islands*, another knot of Isles, on the South of the *Philippine Islands*; the chief are 1. *Celebes*, or *Macaascar* 580 m. l. and 260 br. in which are the Kingdoms of *Macaascar Cion*, *Cauripana*, *Sanguin*, *Getigan*, and *Sapora*, ch. T. *Celebes*; 2. *Gilolo*, in which are the Kingdoms of *Gilolo*, *Ternaca*, and *Loloda*, ch. T. *Gilolo*; 3. *Ceram*, 4. *Tincer*, 5. *Flores*, 6. Isles of *Banda*, 7. *Proper Moluccas*, 8. *Amboyna*, &c. These are under their own Kings and the *Dutch*.

4. *Borneo* a large Island on the W. of the *Celebes*, of a round form, being about 650 m l. and 600 br. It contains three Kingdoms, (besides some others not well known to us) viz. 1. *Borneo*, ch. T. *Borneo*, 2. *Bendermassin*, ch. T. *Bendermassin*; and, 3. *Laus*, ch. T. *Laus*; all under their own Ks. *Borneo* is ch. T. of the whole.

5. *Java*, on the S. W. of *Borneo* 600 m. l. and 120 br. ch. T. *Materan*, *Batavia*, and *Bansam*. It is under several Kings, as *Materan*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*, *Japora*, *Tuban*, *Jossan*, *Panarucan*,

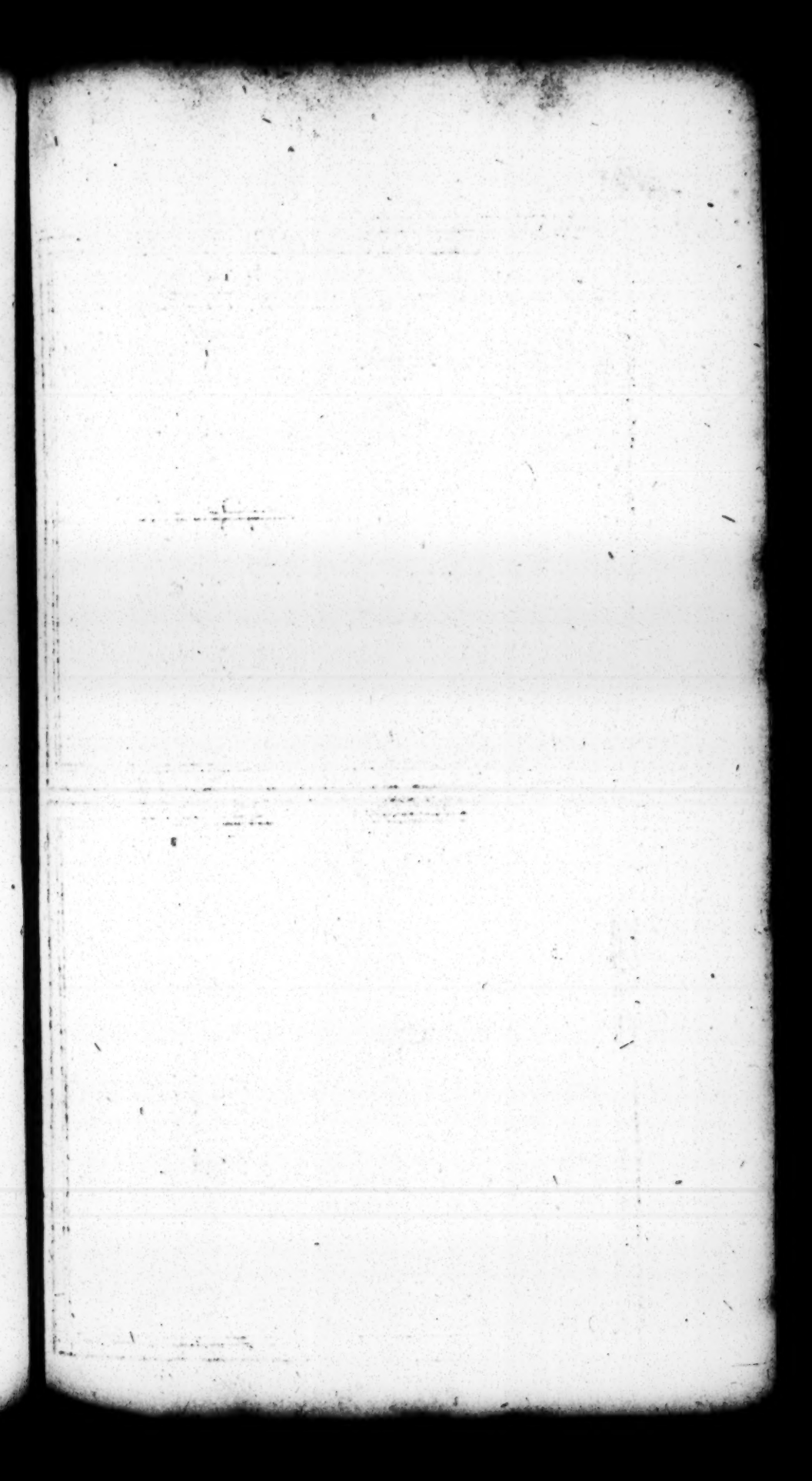
rutan, *Palambuan*, and *Passaroon*. Most of them are Homagers to the King of *Maceran*.

6. *Sumatra*, on the North West of *Java* under the *Aequator*, as is *Borneo*; 900 m. l. and 260 br. ch. T. is *Achem*; it is subject to seven Kings which we know of, viz. *Achem*, *Campar*, *Jambi*, *Menalabo*, *Pacem*, *Pedir*, and *Palemban*; ch. T. all the same. *Achem* is principal.

7. *Ceilon*, incol. *Tenarasin* on the Borders of *India* int. *Gangem*, of a roundish form; 250 m. l. and 170 br. ch. T. *Candea*, and *Chilao*; subject to the *Dutch*, and the Kings of *Candea*, *Baticala*, *Ceita-Vaca*, *Chilao*, *Columbo*, *Jafanapatan*, *Gala*, *Jala*, and *Tringuelemale*. *Candea* is chief.

8. The *Maldives*, incol. *Maldivoe*, a vast number of very small Islands, on the South West of *Ceilon*, chief of which is *Male*; they are dispersed into thirteen Provinces or *Atollons*, under its own King.

Thus much for *ASIA*.



III. AFRICA.

AFRICA has on the North the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West the *Atlantick*, or *Western Ocean*; on the South the *Aethiopian*, or *South Ocean*; on the East the *Oriental Ocean*; and on the North East, the *Red-Sea*, which with an *Isthmus* of 110 miles parts it from *Asia*. It is a *Peninsula*, and the greatest in the *World*; situated between the 3d. and the 33d. and 30. min. of *Lon.* and between the 35th. and 30 min. of *North* and the 35th. and 10th. min. of *South Lat.* being in length from *Cape Verde* in *Nigra-land*, to *Cape Guadalupe* in *Ajan*, about 4800 miles; and in breadth from *Cape de Boni* in *Barbary*, to the *Cape of Good Hope*, about 4200 miles; anciently called *Hesperia*, *Olympia*, *Ammonis*, *Ortygia*, *Eschatica*, and *Eurippe*, and now *Africa*; by the *Aethiopians*, *Alkabulam*; by the *Indians*, *Besicath*; by the *French*, *l'Afrique*; by the *Turks*, *Ephrikiga*; and by the *Inhabitants*, *Iphrigia*.

It is larger than *Europe*, and lesser than *Asia*, but in general not so considerable as either being in many places full of vast *Deserts* and *Unhabitable places*, some of which *Parts* are so little known to us, that we can give but an uncertain account of them. Here are many and great

great variety of Remarkable Beasts and Birds not so common in other parts of the World. It is most remarkable for the famous Governments of *Agypt*, and *Carthage*.

The Religions may be reduced to five general Heads. viz. 1. *Mahometans*, 2. *Pagans*, or *Gentiles*, 3. *Jews*, 4. *Christians*, and, 5. *Liberzines*; the two first are most Predominant. The Languages are chiefly six, viz. 1. *Arabick*, 2. *Habassine*, 3. *Egyptian*, 4. *Aquelamerig*, or the old *Panick*, 5. that called *Sangoi*, and, 6. that called *Gubio*; with some others of less Note: The *Jews* speak the *Chaldean*, or *Syriack*.

It is under the Government of three Emperors, viz. *Abyssina*, *Morocco*, and *Monomotapa*; many Kings, as *Nubia*, *Congo*, *Tombute*, &c. the *Turks*, who have a very considerable part: and several of the *Europeans*, as *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Danes*, who have several places upon the Coasts.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Nile*, 2. *Niger*, 3. *Zaire*, and, 4. *Zambre*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Atlas*, or *Aiducal*, 2. *Christal Mountain*, 3. *Amara*, 4. *Sierra Leona*, 5. *Mount Table*, and, 6. *Tenertiffe*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Zaire*. 2. *Zfflan*. 3. *Niger*, 4. *Borno*, and, 5. *Guarda*.

Africa, is best divided into twelve Parts, viz. 1. *Egypt*, 2. *Barbary*, 3. *Biledulgerid*, 4. *Sarra*, 5. *Nubia*, 6. *Nigraland*, 7. *Guinea*, 8. *Congo*, 9. *Abyssina*, 10. *Zanguebar*, 11. *Monomotapa*, and, 12. *Casferia*; beside the Isles.

1. **Egypt.**

EGYPT is the most North East Country in *Africa*, bordering on *Asia*, and lying between *Barbary*, *Algeria*, and the *Red Sea*; situated between the 30th and 20 min. and the 42th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 30 min. and the 31st and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Alexandria* to *Suez* about 700 miles, and in breadth from *Zibith* to the Borders of *Algeria*, about 200 miles. It was anciently called *Misraim*, and the Land of *Ham*, *Aria*, *Potamia*, *Ogygia*, *Memphitis*, and *Ogyris*; now by the *Turks*, *Misr*, and *Ashkeit*; by the *Arabians*, *Misra*, and *Bard-massar*; by the Inhabitants, *Chebili*, and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *L'Egitto*.

It first had its own Kings; Conquered by the *Persians*; soon after by the *Macedonians*; then again it had its own Kings; then Conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then it had its own Princes again, till at last wholly Conquered by the *Turks*, who still have it in Possession. It is Governed by a *Beilerbeg* or *Bassa*, Residing at *Cairo*; This, together with the greatest part of *Barca*, make up that part of the *Turk's* Empire which is called the Government of *Misr*, or *Cairo*.

great variety of Remarkable Beasts and Birds; not so common in other parts of the World. It is most remarkable for the famous Governments of *Agypt*, and *Carthage*.

The Religions may be reduced to five general Heads. viz. 1. *Mahometans*, 2. *Pagans*, or *Gentiles*, 3. *Jews*, 4. *Christians*, and, 5. *Liberzines*; the two first are most Predominant. The Languages are chiefly six, viz. 1. *Arabick*, 2. *Habassine*, 3. *Egyptian*, 4. *Aquelamerig*, or the old *Punick*, 5. that called *Sungai*, and, 6. that called *Gubio*; with some others of less Note: The *Jews* speak the *Chaldean*, or *Syriack*.

It is under the Government of three Emperors, viz. *Abyssina*, *Morocco*, and *Monomotapa*; many Kings, as *Nubia*, *Congo*, *Tombute*, &c. the *Turks*, who have a very considerable part: and several of the *Europeans*, as *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Danes*, who have several places upon the Coasts.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Nile*, 2. *Niger*, 3. *Zaire*, and, 4. *Zambre*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Atlas*, or *Aiducal*, 2. *Christal Mountain*, 3. *Amara*, 4. *Sierra Leona*, 5. *Mount Table*, and, 6. *Tenertiffe*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Zaire*. 2. *Ziffan*. 3. *Niger*, 4. *Borno*, and, 5. *Guarda*.

Africa, is best divided into twelve Parts, viz. 1. *Egypt*, 2. *Barbary*, 3. *Biledulgerid*, 4. *Sarra*, 5. *Nubia*, 6. *Negroland*, 7. *Guinea*, 8. *Congo*, 9. *Abyssina*, 10. *Zanguebar*, 11. *Monomotapa*, and, 12. *Casreria*; beside the Isles.

I. Egypt.

EGYPT is the most North East Country in *Africa*, bordering on *Asia*, and lying between *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, and the *Red Sea*; situated between the 59th and 20 min. and the 67th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 30 min. and the 31st and 50 min. of Lat. being in length from *Alexandria* to *Bugs*, about 700 miles, and in breadth from *Zibith* to the Borders of *Biledulgerid*, about 200 miles. It was anciently called *Misraim*, and the Land of *Ham*, *Aeria*, *Potamia*, *Ogygia*, *Me-lampodus*, and *Osyris*; now by the *Turks*, *Miser*, and *El-kebis*; by the *Arabians*, *Mesra*, and *Bard-masser*; by the Inhabitants, *Chebili*, and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *L'Egitto*.

It first had its own Kings; Conquered by the *Persians*; soon after by the *Macedonians*; then again it had its own Kings; then Conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then it had its own Princes again, till at last wholly Conquered by the *Turks*, who still have it in Possession. It is Governed by a *Beglerbeg* or *Bassa*, Residing at *Cairo*; This, together with the greatest part of *Barca*, make up that part of the *Turkish* Empire which is called the Government of *Miser*, or *Cairo*.

The Inhabitants are *Copti*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Jews* and *Greeks*, for the most part strict *Mahometans*; here are also many *Christians*, called *Copti*, *Jacobites* in Sect, but differing from them, and all other in many Points. Their *Language* is the *Arabick* or *Morisk*, and *Turkish*; and in some places the old *Egyptian* or *Coptick*, though now mixed with *Greek*, *Latine*, and *Arabick Words*. Their chief *Commodities* are *Sugar*, *Flax*, *Rice*, all sorts of *Grains*, and *Fruits*, *Linen Cloth*, *Salt*, *Balsum*, *Burargil*, *Senna*, *Cassia*, &c. It is divided into four parts, which are,

1. *Errif*, or the *Lower Egypt*, the most North Province bordering on the *Mediterranean*; containing the old proper *Egypt* and *Augustiana*; divided into five *Caceifs* or *Governments*; viz. 1. *Boulter*, ch. T. *Alexandria*; 2. *Carliobek*, ch. T. *Rosetta*; 3. *Menoufia*, ch. T. *Menoufia*; 4. *Garbia*, ch. T. *Damietta*; and, 5. *Mansouria*, ch. T. *Mansoura*; ch. T. of the whole is *Alexandria*.

2. *Beckria*, *Demisor*, or *Middle Egypt*, on the South of *Errif*, or *Lower Egypt*, part joyning to the *Red Sea*; containing the greatest part of old *Arcadia*; divided into three *Caceifs* or *Governments*: viz. 1. *Gize*, ch. T. *Giza*; 2. *Fium*, ch. T. *Fium*; 3. *Asieh*, or *Lairo*, ch. T. *Cairo*, the chief of the Country.

3. *Sahid*, or the *Upper Egypt*, an inland Province on the South of *Beckria*; part of old *Thebais*; divided into five *Caceifs* or *Governments*; viz. 1. *Benesuef*, ch. T. *Benesuef*; 2. *Cherkeffi*, ch. T. *Almena*; 3. *Maufelour*,

Barbary.

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flout, ch. T. *Mauselout*; 4. *Girgio*, or *Sahid*, ch. T. *Sahid* and *Girgio*; and, 5. *Minio*, ch. T. *Minio*; ch. T. of the whole is *Sahid*.

4. The Coast of the *Red Sea*, a large Territory on the East of *Sahid* and South East of *Aubria*, lying along the *Red Sea*; containing part of the Ancient *Thebais*, and *Arcadia*; and now oft reckoned a part of *Sahid*, or Upper *Egypt*; ch. Ts. are *Cossir*, *Zibith*, and *Buga*.

The only River of Note is *Nile*, dividing this Country into two Parts, the most famous River in the World.

Chief Mountains are those which were anciently called *Montes Libyci*.

Principal Lakes are two, viz. 1. *Mareotis*, now *Antacon*; and, 2. *Meeris*, now *Buchiarea*.

2. Barbary.

Barbar^y is the most considerable Country in *Africa*, lying on the West of *Egypt*, along the *Mediterranean Sea*, and together with it, contains all the North parts of *Africa*; situated between the 8th and 60th degr. of Long. and between the 28th and 25th min. and the 35th and 30th min. of Lat. being in length from the West parts of *Morocco*, to the East parts of *Barca*, about 2760 miles; and in breadth in the widest parts not 300 miles, in several pla-

ces but 60 miles. It contains all, or the greatest part of the *Roman* Diocess of *Africa*, with some of the Diocess of *Egypt*; being the Provinces of *Mauritania*, *Numidia*, *Africa Propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Cyrenaica*, and *Marmarica*. It is called by the *Spaniards*, *la Barberia*, and by the *Dutch*, the *Barbaryen*.

It was anciently a great-part of it under the State of *Carthage*, till Conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Vandals*; then again by the *Roman* Emperors; till Conquered by the *Sarazens*; after that, divided into several Kingdoms, till at last the *Turks* Conquered part of it; so that it is at present under several: The *Xeriffs* or Emperors of *Morocco*, have the Western Parts; the *Turks* the Eastern; the *Spaniards*, and *Portuguese* several Towns on the Coasts; and some places are Independant; the ch. T. of all is *Fez*.

The Inhabitants are *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*, very zealous *Mahometans*. Here are many *Europeans* which are *Christians*; and some *Jews*. Their *Language* is for the most part the *Arabick*, or *Moorish*, though differently spoken in some Parts; but in *Fez*, and *Morocco*, and some few other places they use that called *Aquel-Amerig*, or the Noble Language, the same with the *Panick* or old *African*, intermixed with some *Arabick* Words. The chief *Commodities* are *Honey*, *Wax*, *Oyl*, *Sugar*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Hides*, *Morokins*, or *Cordovans*, *Dates*, *Almonds*, *Mansles*, *Albeicks*, &c. It is divided into ten Parts, which are;

1. The Kingdom of *Morocco* or *Maroc*, a Sea Province, the most West in the Country; containing about half of *Mauritania Tingitana*; 340 m. l. and 200 br. divided into seven Provinces; viz. 1. *Sus*, containing the Provinces of *Extuea*, *Tdausqueris*, and *Susa*, ch. T. *Taradunt*; 2. *Guzula*, ch. T. *Guzula*; 3. *Morocco*, ch. T. *Morocco*; 4. *Hen*, ch. T. *Tednest*; 5. *Hascora*, ch. T. *Elmadine*; 6. *Tedles*, ch. T. *Tefza*; and, 7. *Ducala*, ch. T. *A amin* and *Mazagnon*: *Morocco* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is subject to the Emperors of *Morocco*, except some parts which are almost free.

2. Kingdom of *Fez*, a Sea Province on the North East of *Morocco*, containing the rest of *Mauritania Tingitana*; 360 m. l. and 230 br. divided into seven Provinces; viz. 1. *Temcsine*, ch. T. *Rabat*; 2. *Fez*, ch. T. *Fez*, and *Salla*; and *Mahmora* (under the *Portuguese*;) 3. *Afgar*, ch. T. *Larache* and *Cascar-Elkabes*; 4. *Habat*, ch. T. *Tanger*, (destroyed) *Arzila*, and *Ceuta*, (under the *Spaniards*,) 5. *Errif*, ch. T. *Gomer*, *Penon-de-Velez* (under *Spain*) and *Susaon* (free;) 6. *Garet*, ch. T. *Melilla*, (under *Spain*) and, 7. *Chaus*, ch. T. *Tezza*. This Province is also subject to the Emperors of *Morocco* besides some of the Coasts which are under the *Portuguese*, and *Spaniards*.

3. Kingdom of *Algiers*, or *Alger*, a Sea Province on the East of *Fez*; containing the *Roman Mauritania Casariensis*, *Sitifensis*, and *Numidia*; 690 m. l. and 260 br. divided into five Provinces; viz. 1. *Telensin*, or *Tremisin*; containing the Province of *Angad*, ch. T. *Guagida*;

Beni-araxid, ch. T. *Beni-arax*; *Tremisen*, *Hu-manbar*, *Haresgol*, and *Oran*, (under Spain;) ch. T. the same; 2. *Tenes*, containing *Tenes*, *Mitane*, and *Sargel*. ch. T. the same; 3. *Algiers* or *Gexaira*, ch. T. *Algiers*; in this lies the Kingdom of *Conco* and *Labex*, separate Kingds. ch. T. the same; 4. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia*; in which is the Province of *Girgeri*, ch. T. *Girgeri*; 5. *Constantina*, an Independant Kingdom containing the Province of *Constantina*, *Tebessa*, and *Bona*, ch. T. the same. This Province is (besides those places excepted before) chiefly under the *Turks*.

4. Kingdom of *Tunis*, a Sea Province on the East of *Algiers*; containing the *Roman Africa Propria*, (in which was the famous *Carthage*) and *Byzacena*; 300 m. l. and 20 br. divided into six Provinces, viz. 1. *Biserta*, ch. T. *Biserta*; 2. *Goletta*, ch. T. *Tunis*, and *Goletta*; 3. *Sousa*, or *Susa*, ch. T. *Sousa*; 4. *Elmadia*, *Makadie*, or *Africa*, ch. T. *Elmadine*; 5. *Beija*, ch. T. *Beija*; to which is joyned the Territory of *Urbs*, ch. T. *Urbs*; and 6. *Cairoan* or *Kairavan*, ch. T. *Cairoan*: *Tunis* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is wholly under the *Turks*, Governed by a King or *Bassa*, who has great Power.

5. Kingdom of *Tripoli*, a Sea Province on the East of *Tunis*, being much the same with the *Roman Tripolitana*; 690 m. l. and 150 br. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. *Tripoli*, (in which is the Province of *Jaflitana*) ch. T. *Tripoli*; 2. *Ezzab*, (in which is the Province of *Teorrega*) ch. T. *Lebeda*; and, 3. *Mefrata*, (ulu-

(usually comprehended in *Ezzab*) ch. T. *Brata*: *Tripoli* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is also subject to the *Turks*; Governed by a *Bassa*, but hath not much advantage from it, as well as from *Agiers* and *Tunis*.

6. Kingdom of *Barca*, a Sea Province on the East of *Tripoli*, Bordering on *Egypt* containing that part of *Libya* that made the Roman Provinces of *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*; 700 m. l. and 150 br. divided into two parts; viz. 1. *Western*, (part of the Government of *Tripoli*) ch. T. *Barca* and *Cairoan*; and, 2. *Eastern*, or the *Caceif* of *Bouhéra*, ch. T. *Alberton*. This part is joyned to *Egypt*, and together (as I said before) make up the Government of *Miser*, or *Cairo*, which is under the *Turks*. *Barca* is ch. T. of the whole.

Rivers of chiefest Note are four, viz. 1. *Guzdebar*, 2, *Majer*, 3. *Nachan*, and, 4. *Ommiribili*.

Chief Mountains are the Mountains of *Atlas*, or *Aiducal*, which part this Country from *Biledulgerid*.

3 Biledulgerid.

Biledulgerid, or the Country of *Dates*, is a large, but inconsiderable Country on the South of *Barbary*, and West of *Egypt*, situated between the 5th and the 60th and 30th min. of

Lon. and between the 21st and 45 min. and the 3^d degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Atlantick Ocean* to the Borders of *Egypt*; about 3000 miles, and not 450 broad in the widest place, and in some places not above 100; it contains that part of the ancient *Libya Interior*, as was called (not the *Roman*) *Numidia*; being the greatest part of the *Getuli*, and *Garamantes*. It is called by the *Arabs*, *Beled-el-Gawid*; and by the *Dutch*, *Dadel-landts*.

It has remained unconquered, except partly by the *Romans*, till the year 710, it was subdued by the *Saracens*, but afterwards left again; so that it is now under several petty Princes and *Arabian* Chiefs, many of them pay some Acknowledgment to the *Xeriffs* of *Morocco*; but in many places they have scarce any Government at all. The chief Town of all is reckoned *Dara*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part followers of *Mahometanism*, brought in *An. 710*, but a great many are still *Idolaters*: Their Language is chiefly the *Arabick*, though in many places ill spoken, and in many places they use the *Punick*, or old *African*. Their chief Commodities are *Dates*, *Cattle*; some *Corn*, *Euphorbium*, and *Indigo*. It is divided into eight Provinces, which are,

1. *Tisset*, or *Sus*, a Sea Province, the most West in the Country; the Seat of the old *Autolale*; 720 m. l. and 300 br. It contains three Parts; viz. 1. *Tisset*, ch. T. *Tisset*; 2. *Ifran*, or *Ufran*, ch. T. *Ifran*; and, 3. *Accha*, ch. T. *Accha*;

Acchia: ch. T. of the whole is *Tesset*. This is mostly under *Morocco*.

2. Kingdom of *Dara* an inland Province on the North East of *Tesset*; the Seat of the old *Dara*; 210 m. l. and 145 br. ch. Ts. are *Dara* and *Bautsick*. Here the People are called *Luniana*, and *Selimi*. This Kingdom is Tributary to *Morocco*.

3. *Segelmessa*, an inland Province on the East of *Dara*; part of the *Proper Getuli*; 380 m. l. and 310 br. it contains the Provinces of *Beschoffera*, *Togda*, *Segelmessa*, *Taffilet*, *Farkala*, *Guachda*, and *Benigamia*, ch. Ts. are *Segelmessa*, and *Taffilet*. It is under the *Xeriffs* of *Morocco*, and several Estates.

4. *Tegorarin*, an inland Province on the East of *Segelmessa*; the rest of the *Proper Getuli*; 320 m. l. and 240 br. divided into, 1. *Tegorarin*, ch. T. *Tegorarin*; 2. *Tesebit*, or *Tesevia*, ch. T. *Tesebit*; and, 3. *Deserts*, or *Benegorai*, ch. T. *Benegorai*. *Tegorarin* is ch. T. of the whole.

5. *Zeb*, and *Mezzab*, inland Provinces on the East of *Tegorarin*; 330 m. l. and 240 br. containing the Provinces of, 1. *Zeb*, ch. T. *Trulachar*; and, 2. *Mezzab*, ch. T. *Mezzab*. *Teulachar* is ch. T. of both. These are partly under the King of *Conco*, and *Labex* in *Algiers*, and the *Arabs*.

6. *Techort*, and *Guargala*, inland Provinces on the S. E. of *Zeb*, and *Mezzab*, 450 m. l. and 200 br. containing the Provinces of, 1. *Techort*, ch. T. *Techort*; and, 2. *Guargala*, ch. T. *Guargala*. *Techort* is chief of both. These are

both under their own Kings, but Tributary to *Algiers*.

7. *Biledulgerid*, an inland Province on the North East of *Teckort* and *Guargala*; 980 m. l. and 210 br. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Biledulgerid*, ch. T. *Caphesa*; 2. The Estates of *Fexzan*, ch. T. *Fexzan*; and, 3. Of *Gadamesa*, ch. T. *Gademes*: *Caphesa* is chief Town of the whole. These are most free.

8. The Desarts of *Barca*, an inland Province on the East of *Biledulgerid*, Bordering on *Egypt*; being almost the same with old *Libya Propria*; 760 m. l. and 450 br. ch. T. (if there be any) is *Ammon*. The South Parts go still by the name of the Desarts of *Libya*, or *Eleuat*.

Rivers of the greatest note are, 1. *Dara*, and 2. *Zizus*.

Mountains of chiefest account are those of *Atlas*, or *Aiducal*.

4. Sarra.

THE Desarts of *Sarra* or *Zaara*, lie on the S. of *Biledulgerid*, situated between the 4th and the 56th degr. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 28th degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Atlantick Ocean*, to the East parts of *Gaogo*, about 2840 miles; and in breadth from the North parts of *Berdoa*, to the South parts of *Borno*, about 780 miles, in some places but 240, in others but 120 miles; it contains that part of the ancient *Libya Interior*,

terior, called *Deserta*, being a great part of the old *Getuli*, and *Garamantes*.

As for History and Government, we can hear little of it; how it was anciently, this being a place so very mean and inconsiderable; it is at present under several petty Princes, and inferior Lords, with some *Arabian* Chiefs; and many parts have very little signs of Government, the Inhabitants being so wild. The chief Town of the whole is reckoned *Zuenziga*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Gentiles*, with some *Libertines*, who have not the least signs of Religion or Worship. Their Language is mostly a corrupt *Arabick*, and the old *Punick*, and in some places that of the *Negroes*. Their only *Commodities* are some *Dates*, *Camels* and *Cattle*. It is divided into seven Provinces or *Desarts*.

1. *Desart of Zanhaga*, a Sea Province, the most W. in this Country; 680 m. l. and 270 br. it contains three *Desarts*; viz. 1. *Tegassa*, ch. T. *Tegassa*; 2. *Azaod*; and, 3. *Araban*: ch. T. of the whole is *Tegassa*.

2. *Desart of Zuenziga*, an inland Province on the East of *Zanhaga*; 420 m. l. and 310 br. it contains three *Desarts*; viz. 1. *Zuenziga*, ch. T. *Zuenziga*; 2. *Ghir*, ch. T. *Ghir*; and, 3. *Gogden*: ch. T. of the whole is *Zuenziga*.

3. *Desart of Targa*, or *Zaghara*, an inland Province on the East of *Zuenziga*; 500 m. l. and 390 br. it contains three *Desarts*; viz. 1. *Targa*, ch. T. *Targa*; 2. *Hair*, ch. T.

T. Hair; and, 3. *Ignid*: ch. T. of the whole is *Targa*.

4. Defart of *Lemta*, or *Suma*, an inland Province on the East of *Targa*; 720 m. l. and 450 br. ch. Ts. are *Lemta* and *Deghir*. Here are certain *Arabians* called *Hemrum*, *Kayd*, and *Taghya*.

5. Defart and Kingdom of *Berdoa*, an inland Province on the East of *Lemta*; 560 m. l. and 260 br. ch. T. is *Berdoa*. This Province is (as I take it) under its own King.

6. Defart and Kingdom of *Borno*, an inland Province on the South of *Berdoa*; 680 m. l. and 600 br. ch. Ts. are *Borno*, and *Amasen*. This Province is under its own King.

7. Defart and Kingdom of *Gaoga*, an inland Province on the North East of *Borno*, 510 m. l. and 280 br. ch. T. is *Gaoga*. This Province is also subject to its own King.

Rivers of greatest Note are, 1. *Ghir*, and, 2. *Rio-de-Cavallos*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Girgiris*.

Principal Lakes are, 1. *Borno*, 2. *Targa*.

5. Nubia.

THE Kingdom of *Nubia* is a considerable Country on the South West of *Egypt*, and South of the Desarts of *Barca*, between the 48 and 20th min. and the 65th. and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 5th min. and the 23d and 5th min. of Lat. being in length from the Borders of *Egypt* to the Borders of *Biafara*, about 1080 miles, and the breadth about 650 miles, according to this Situation: It is a part of the ancient *Aethiopia Superior*, called sometimes *Nuba* and little *Egypt*, by the *Africans*.

How it was for matter of Government in ancient times, we can tell but little; at the present we hear that it is Governed by its own Kings, who, as some say, have a very great Power, and is able to raise a vast number of Soldiers. His Royal Seat is said to be at *Nubia*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans*, and *Pagans*, but yet retain some signs of *Christianity*, as Baptism in many places: They have a *Language* which seems to be made up of *Arabick*, *Chaldean*, and *Egyptian*; some publick Devotions are performed in old *Coptick*; the chief *Commodities* are Gold, *Civet*, *Saunders*, *Sugar*, *Ivory*, *Arms*, and a most subtle *Poison*, one ounce of which is valued at a 100 Ducats.

It

It is so little known to us, that I cannot find how it is divided, but howsoever I find the names of six Provinces, which are; 1. *Gorham*, ch. T. *Gorham*; 2. *Cusa*, ch. T. *Cusa*; 3. *Nubia*, ch. T. *Nubia*; 4. *Dancala*, ch. T. *Dancala*; 5. *Jalac*, ch. T. *Jalac*; and, 6. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia*. Most of these lie upon the *Nile*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Dancala*.

Rivers of greatest Note are, 1. *Nile*, and, 2. *Nubia*.

6. Negroland.

Negroland, South of *Sarra*, and on the North of *Guinea*, situated between the 3d and the 44th and 20 min. of Lon. and between the 8th. and 25 min. and the 23d. and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Cape Verde* to the East parts of *Zanfara*, about 1400 miles, and in breadth from the North parts of *Gualata*, to the South parts of *Melli*, 920 miles; and in some but 400 miles; it contains part of the old *Libya Interior*; Now called *Nigritia*, and the Land of *Blacks*; by the *Arabians*, *Belcdla-Abid*, and *Beled Geneva*; by the *Barbarians*, *Geneva-Stich*, and *Neuhq*; by the *French*, *le pais des Negres*; by the *Spaniards*, *la Tierra dos Negros*; and by the *Dutch*, *Negrostandt*, or *t' Land der Zwartem*.

We heard but very little of it, till first Conquered by *Joseph*, King of *Morocco*, after that by the five Nations of *Libya Deserta*; but soon

soon after the Inhabitants again recovered their Liberty, and instituted several Kings of their own; so that it is at present under many several Kings, of which two or three are much above the rest, and to which many of the rest are Tributary; the *Portuguese* and *Hollanders* have some of the Coasts; and some places have but little Government. The ch. T. of the whole is *Tombute*.

The Inhabitants are in some places *Mahometans*, in others very simple *Idolaters*; here are both *Jews* and *Christians* in the *European Towns*. Their *Language* is that called *Sungai*, which has many *Idioms*, in the greatest part; and in other places chiefly that called *Guber*; but on the Coasts, the *Dialect* differs every little way. Their chief *Commodities* are *Ostridge-Feathers*, *Gums*, *Amber*, *Gold*, *Sanders*, *Civet*, &c. It is divided into fourteen Provinces, which are;

1. Kingdom of *Gualata*, a Sea Province the most North West of the Country; 480 m. l. and 270 br. containing three Parts; viz. 1. *Gualata*, ch. T. *Gandia*; 2. *Azanagi*, ch. T. *Aguing* (under *Holland*) and, 3. *Hoden*, ch. T. *Hodia*. This Province is under its own King.

2. Kingdom of *Genehoa*, *Genoa*, or *Guinea*, a Sea Province on the South of *Gualata*; 320 m. l. and 240 br. it includes the Province of *Fault*, ch. T. is *Genehoa*. This Province is subject to the King of *Tombute*.

3. Kingdom of *Tombute*, an inland Province on the East of *Genehoa*, and *Gualata*, including *Terra*, and *Mevza*; 660 m. l. and 440 br.

b. ch. T. is *Tombute*; it is under its own King, who is the greatest Sovereign in these Parts.

4. Kingdom of *Agadex*, an inland Province on the East of *Tombute*; 600 m. l. and 330 br. ch. Ts. are *Agadex*, and *Degher*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

5. Kingdom of *Cano*, or *Kano*, an inland Province on the East of *Agadex*; 560 m. l. and 340 br. ch. T. is *Cano*. This is Tributary to *Tombute*.

6. Kingdom of *Cassena*, or *Kassene*, an inland Province on the East of *Cano*; 420 m. l. and 300 br. ch. Ts. are *Cassena*, and *Teroa*. It is likewise Tributary to *Tombute*.

7. Kingdom of *Gangara*, an inland Province on the East of *Cassena*; 570 m. l. and 260 br. ch. Ts. are *Gangara*, and *Marasa*; it is subject to its own King; some say Tributary to *Borno* in *Sarra*.

These seven Provinces all lie on the North side of the *Niger*: Those of the South side are,

8. Kingdom of *Zanfara*, or *Ganfara*, an inland Province on the South of *Gangara*; 650 m. l. and 240 br. ch. T. is *Zanfara*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

9. Kingdom of *Zegzeg*, an inland Province on the West of *Zanfara*; 320 m. l. and 220 br. chief Town is *Zegzeg*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

10. Kingdom of *Guber*, an inland Province on the West of *Zegzeg*; 420 m. l. and 115 br. ch. Ts. are *Guber*, and *Malel*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

11. Kings-

11. Kingdom of *Gago*, an inland Province on the West of *Guber*; 440 m. l. and 260 br. ch. T. is *Gago*. It is Tributary to the King of *Morocco*.

12. Kingdom of *Mandinga*, or *Sango*, an inland Province on the West of *Gago*; 410 m. l. and 260 br. ch. T. is *Mandinga*. It is under its own King. Here is the Kingdom of *Sousos*, ch. T. *Sousos*.

13. Kingdom of *Melli*, a Sea Province on the West of *Mandinga*; 380 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. is *Melli*; Tributary to *Tombute*. Here are several little Kingdoms Independent, as *Cancori*, *Guinala*, *Biguba*, and *Kassamause*.

14. Kingdom of *Zenega*, a Sea Province; between the Branches of the *Niger*; 460 m. l. and 260 br. containing the Kingdom of, 1. *Jalofes*, ch. T. *Lambaya*; 2. *Gambia*, ch. T. *Gambia*; 3. *Biafares*; 4. *Baools*; 5. *Cayor*; 6. *Ivala*; 7. *Barsolo*, &c. under their own King, but Tributaries to *Jalofes*.

The Principal River of Note is the famous *Niger*, dividing this Country into two Parts.

The chief Mountain is that of *Cape Verde*.

Greatest Lakes are, 1. *Guarda*, and, 2. *Ber-*

no.

7. Guinea.

Guinea lies along the main Ocean on the South *Negro-Land*; situated between the 9th and the 33d deg. of Lon. and between 4th and 40 min. and the 12th and 25th m n. of Lat. being in length from *Cape Sierra Leona*, to the East parts of *Benin*, about 1800 miles; and in breadth from North to South not 400 miles; and in some places about 200. It is commonly reckoned a part of *Negroland*, and properly enough, since it is part of the old *Nigrisæ*; called by the *French*, *la Guinee*.

The Fortunes of this Country have been much the same with the rest of *Negroland*, so that the Government at present is under many petty Princes, Lords, &c. some of which are Tributary to the King of *Mandinga* in *Negroland*. Several parts are subject to many of the *Europeans*, as *English*, *Portuguese*, *Dutch*, and *Danes*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Arda*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part gross *Idolaters* every one making a God of their own. Here are also many *Mahometans*; and *Christians* of the *Europeans*. They use the *Language* called *Guber*, and a great many others little known to us along the Coasts, differing in Dialect every few miles. The chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *Ivory*, *Hides*, *Wax*, *Ambergreece*, *Guinea-Pepper*, *Red Wood*, *Sugar*, *Civet*, *Sanders*, and such like. It is divided into three Parts, which
are, 1. Coast

1. Coast of *Malegrette*, or the *Grain Coast* a Sea Province the most West in the Country; 440 m. l. and 230 br. ch. T. is *Timan*. Here are many petty Kings which Govern this Province, as *Quoja*, the Principal; *Veyborcoma*, *Bolm*, *Gilm*, *Quilliga*, *Mittomba*, *Golarey*, *Hondo*, *Falgia*, *Manon*, *Kargn*, and *Belimo*; most of them are sometimes Tributary to the King of *Quoja*.

2. *Proper Guinea*, a Sea Province on the East of *Malegrette*; 830 l. and 350 br. divided into three parts; viz. 1. *Ivery-Coast*, ch. T. *Tabo*; 2. *Quasqua-Coast*, ch. T. *Affine*; and, 3. *Gold-Coast*, ch. T. *St. George de Mina*: It contains the Kingdoms and Territory of *Asin*, *Antem*, *Fetu*, *Sabou*, *Fantyn*, *Akara*, *Konkomo*, *Labade*, *Ningo*, *Igwira*, *Tabea*, *Adom*, &c. all under their own Kings, *Dutch*, *English*, &c. ch. T. of the whole is *St. George de Mina*, under the *Dutch*.

3. Kingdom of *Benin*, a Sea Province on the East of *Proper Guinea*; 720 m. l. and 400 br. It contains, 1. Kingdom of *Arda*, (under its own King) ch. T. *Arda*; 2. *Ulcum*, under its own King; and, 3. Kingdom of *Benin*, ch. T. *Benin*; under whom are the Kings of *Gabee*, *Ouwerre*, *Istina*, *Isago*, and *Oedoto*; under their own King, but Tributaries to *Benin*: ch. T. of the whole is *Arda*.

Rivers of greatest Note are, 1. *Volsa*, and, 2. *Sevirinda*.

Chief Mountain is that of *Sierra-Leona*.

Principal Lake is that called *Caramo*.

8. Congo.

Congo in the largest Extent lies towards the S. E. of *Guinea*, between *Abissina* and the Ocean : situated between the 33d and 20 min. and the 49th degr. of Lon. and between the 13th. and 20 min. of N. and the 14th and 40 min. of South Lat. the whole length from North to South, being about 1750 miles, and the breadth from East to West about 840 miles: according to this Situation it contains a part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*, and is sometimes called by the Name of *Manicongo*.

How it was Governed in ancient times we can find little or nothing of it ; but at present we understand it to be subject to several Kings, of which he of *Congo* is reckoned the chief; but some parts of it are subject to the *Portuguese*. The chief Town of the whole is *St. Salvador*, belonging to the *Portuguese*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*, except some *Christians* Converted by the *Portuguese*. They use the Tongue called *Gubar*, (as far as I can hear) and several other little known to us. The *Portugal* Tongue is used in many places. The chief *Commodities* are *Ebony*, *Ivory*, and *Slaves*, with some *Gold*, and *Silver*. It is divided into five Parts, which are,

1. King.

1. Kingdom of *Biafara*, a Sea Province on the North 1200 m. l. and 750 br. ch. Ts. are *Biafara*, and *Medra*. Under this Name are comprehended, 1. *Biafara*, 2. *Medra*, 3. *Majuc*, 4. *Gabon*, 5. *Maccoco*, and, 6. *Gerringbomba*, These are under several Kings, but little known.

2. Kingdom of *Loango*, a Sea Province on the South of *Biafara*; 400 m. l. and 240 br. It is under its own King, and contains the Provinces of *Louangiri*, *Louangemongo*, *Chilango*, and *Piri*; besides some Tributaries, as *Majumra*, *Sette*, and *Dirge*: ch. T. is *Loango*.

3. *Anzacana*, a midland Province on the E. of *Loango*; 330 m. l. and 240 br. It is a kind of a free Estate, in which is the Province of *Pombo*, the People of *Anzacana*, *Monsoutas*, and *Metisques*, and others, but little known to us: ch. T. is —

4. Kingdom of *Congo*, a Sea Province on the South of *Anzacana*, and *Loango*; 600 m. l. and 400 br. It contains the Provinces of, 1. *Pemba*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*; 2. *Bamba*, 3. *Songo*, 4. *Cacongo*, 5. *Batta*, 6. *Sunda*, 7. *Cangra*, and, 8. *Panga*; ch. T. is the same. It is partly under its own King, partly under the *Portuguese*, and partly Independent.

5. Kingdom of *Angola*, or *Ambonder*, a Sea Province on the South of *Congo*; 450 m. l. and 360 br. It contains the Provinces of *Benguela*, *Quiamma*, *Lovando*, *Sinso*, *ilamba*, *Ikello*, *Eufaka*, *Massignan*, *Embakka*, and *Kabamba*; ch. T. is *Angola*. It is subject to a King of its own, and to the *Portuguese*.

East.

Eastward of the Kingdom of Congo lies the *Giques*, along the Lake *Zaire*, very little known to us.

Rivers of chief Note are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Ber-bela*, and, 3. *Coanza*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Chrysal Mountain*, 2. *Salt-Peter-Hill*, and, 3. *Mountains of the Sun*.

Chief Lake, besides that famous one of *Zaire*, is that called *Aqualunda*.

9. / Abissina.

UNDER the Name of *Abissina* I comprehend all those Provinces which lie between *Congo*, *Nubia*, *Zanguebar*, and *Monomotapa*; Situated between the 48th and the 74th degree of Lon. and between the 20th of N. and 14th of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Barnagasso*, to the Borders of *Monomugi*, about 210 miles; and in breadth from the Borders of *Medra* to the Borders of *Adel* about 1500 Miles. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Aethiopia-Superior*, called sometimes *Ludim*, *Etheria*, and *Atlantis*: now *Abissina*, or *Abissinea*; by the *Italians*, *Habascia*; by the *French*, *Habech*; and by the *Germans*, *Shabatsh* and *Hhabash*.

It has been for a great many Ages, and is still subject to its own Emperors, who are vulgarly called by the Name of *Prestor John*. It was partly Conquered by the *Romans*, and now of late very much impaired, and gained by the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Giques*, and the Neighbouring

bouring Princes on every side, and several of the Parts have their own Princes, so that not one half is now Subject to the *Prestor John* of what was formerly. The Imperial Seat is supposed to be at *Chaxuma*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly *Christians*, (which is much in *Africa*) having many *Jewish* Ceremonies, and differing from all others in many points. Here are also many *Mahometans* and *Pagans*. Their Language is the *Habassine*, which has great Affinity with the *Chaldean*, *Hebrew*, and other Oriental Languages, and has twenty six Letters, and seven Vowels. The *Arabick* is used in some places, and also other Tongues. The chief Commodities are *Gold*, *Metals*, some *Gems*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Salt*, *Flax*, *Wines*, *Sugar-Canes*, &c. The Provinces are;

1. *Barnagasso*, the most North Province, 420 m. l. and 340 br. containing the Provinces of *Gire*, *Canfila*, and *Dasila*; ch. Ts. are *Barua*, and *Carna*.

2. *Tigremahon*, on the South of *Barnagasso*, 380 m. l. and 300 b. ch. Ts. are *Chaxuma* and *Sabrain*.

3. *Dobassa*, on the South East of *Tigremahon*, 350 m. and 120 br. ch. T. is *Dobas*.

4. *Fatigar*, on the South of *Dobassa*; 280 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Bacci*.

5. *Xea*, on the South, or South West of *Fatigar*; 320 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Clabi*.

6. *Angot*, on the West of *Xea*, *Fatigar*, and *Dobassa*; 500 m. l. and 460 br. ch. Ts. are *Angot*, and *Jugabella*.

7. Ba-

7. *Bagamedri*, on the West of *Augot*, lying along the River *Nile*; ch. Ts. are *Coquette* and *Tenti*.

8. *Belgrouse*, towards the East of *Bagamedri*; ch. T. is *Belgrouse*.

9. *Amara*, on the South of *Belgrouse*; ch. T. *Amara*.

Here are several others which I shall only Name, viz. 10. *Gamo*, 11. *Gora*, 12. *Gemen*, 13. *Gazabala*, 14. *Tirat*, 15. *Fungis*, 16. *Zet*, 17. *Cafates*, 18. *Quara*, 19. *Agag*, 20. *Nova*, 21. *Ambiara*, (these are on the East of the *Nile*) 22. *Damut*, 23. *Dambea*, 24. *Vanger*, 25. *Oxia*, 26. *Ambian cantiva*, 27. *Ximenche*, and, 28. *Sova*; these are on the West of the *Nile*; ch. Ts. are the same: Of these I can promise the Reader little certainty as to their just Number, Situations, or Dimensions.

Principal Rivers are, 1. *Nile*, running thro this Country, and, 2. *Hawas*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Amara*, and, 2. *Lamalmova*.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. *Zatra*, 2. *Zaffian* and, 3. *Niger*.

10. Zanguebar.

Zanguebar, taken in the largest extent, lies along the Red Sea and the Oriental Ocean, on the East of *Abissina*, on both sides of the Equator: It reaches from the 22d degr. of N. to the 17th and 45 min. of S. Lat. so that

that if it be measured from the Borders of *Egypt* to the most South part, it will be no less than 3000 Miles; but the breadth in the widest place is not above 360 Miles, and in some places but 60 Miles. It contains part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior*, or *Ægypto*; some of it was a part of *Abyssinia*, and the rest went by the Name of *Barbary*. It is sometimes called *Zengibar*, and by the Inhabitants *Zangway*.

Some parts of this Country were formerly subject to the *Æthiopian* or *Abyssinian*, Emperors, but those parts have been since Overrun by *Turks*, *Arabians*, and such like, and remain Independant from it; so that it is at present subject to several petty Kings and Princes, and some of the North parts are under the *Turks*, and many places on the Coasts under the *Portuguese*: ch. T. of the whole is *Mosambique*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*, with a great many *Mahometans*, and some *Christians*. Their *Language* is chiefly the *Arabick*, though differently spoken, and the *Habassine*: The *Portugal* is also used here, and several others of less Note. The chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *Silver*, *Ambergreece*, some *Pearls*, and *Musk*, *Rice*, *Mill*, *Cattle*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, &c. It is divided into three principal parts, which are;

1. The Coast of *Abex*, or *New Arabia* the most Northern Prov. lying along the *Red Sea*; the same with *Sanson's Trogloditica*; 1080 m. l. and 200 br. divided into two parts; viz. 1.

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The Government of *Habelerh* on the N. (subject to the *Turks*) ch. T. *Erecco*: and, 2. Kingdom of *Dangala*, on the S. (subject to its own King) ch. T. *Degbeldara*. To these are added the Isles of *Mazula*, *Dalaca*, and *Babelmandel*, in the Red Sea. *Erecco* is chief Town of the whole.

2. The Coast of *Ajan*, a Sea Province on the East and South of *Abex*; the same with the old *Azania*, partly under the *Portuguese*; 1140 m. l. and 360 br. It contains four Parts, viz. 1. Kingdom of *Adel*, (part under the *Turks*) ch. Ts. *Adel*, and *Zeila*; 2. Kingdom of *Adea*, ch. T. *Adea*: These two are under their own Kings; 3. Kingdom of *Magadoxa*, ch. T. *Magadoxa*; it has a *Mahometan* King; and, 4. Commonwealth of *Brava* (free) ch. T. *Brava*, the chief of the whole.

3. *Zanguebar*, anciently *Barbary*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Ajan*; 1120 m. l. and 340 br. It contains 1. Kingdom of *Melinda*, ch. T. *Melinda*; in which are the Estates of *Lamon*, *Pata*, *Sian*, *Chelicie*, and *Ampaza*; ch. T. the same, most under the *Portuguese*, ch. T. *Mombaze*; 2. Kingdom of *Quiloa*; Tributary to *Portugal*, ch. T. *Quiloa*; and, 3. Earl. of *Mosambique*, chiefly under the *Portuguese* ch. T. *Mosambique*. Here are the Kingdoms of *Mongalo* and *Anche*, ch. T. the same.

Rivers of Principal Note are, 1. *Magadoxa*, 2. *Ingo*, and, 3. *Zambuze*.

I I. Monomotapa.

THE Empire of *Monomotapa* lies on the West or rather Southwest of *Zanguebar*, and South of *Abissina*, being almost encompassed with *Gafferia*; situate between the 43d and 45th min. and the 62d deg. of Lon. and between the 11th and 10th min. and the 31st deg. of South Lat. being in length from the North East to the most South parts 1350 miles, and in breadth about 780 miles. It contains part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*, by *Sanson* called *Agisymba*; now called sometimes *Benomotapa*, and *Benomotana*; called by the *Portuguese* *Mona Motapa*.

This Country was no ways known to the ancients; therefore we can find nothing of the former Government; at present we understand it is subject to its own Emperor, who is the most considerable Monarch in all these Parts; and hath several others Tributary to him: some say twenty five several Kings. It is said that the *Portuguese* have some small footing in these Parts. The Imperial Seat is at *Monomotapa*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*, with some *Mahometans*, and likewise some *Christians* Converted by the *Portuguese*. Their Language is one of their own, which (as much as I can find) is that called *Guber*, tho' much different; in some places they use

a broken *Arabick*. The chief Commodities are *Gold, Silver, Copper, Ivory, Salt, Rice, Mill, Oyl, &c.* It is divided into two parts which are ;

1. Kingdom of *Monomagi*, on the North 780 m. l. and 570 br. It contains, 1. *Chicova*, ch. T. *Chicova*; 2. *Moca*, ch. T. *Luanza-Feira*; 3. *Inhabaze*, ch. T. *Morango*, 4. *Sacumbe*, ch. T. *Esteruan*; and, 5. *Galas*, ch. T. *Zembre*, ch. T. of the whole.

2. Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, containing all the South parts; 1050 m. l. and 800 br. divided into, 1. *Monomotapa*, ch. T. *Monomotapa*; 2. *Butua*, ch. T. *Butua*; and, 3. *Manica*, ch. T. *Matana-Feira*: ch. T. of the whole is *Monomotapa*.

Rivers of chiefest Note are Four, viz. 1. *Zambre*, 2. *Zambaze*, 3. *Rio-de-Spirito-Santo*, and, 4. *Los-Infantos*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Migrico*.
The Principal Lake is that called *Lachaf*.

12. Castreria.

THE Coast of *Castreria*, or the Land of *Libertines*, contains the most Southern parts of all *Africa*, almost incircling the Empire of *Monomotapa*; it extends from *Zanguebar* to *Congo*, along the Coasts, about 3600 miles (that is taking it in the largest extent) the breadth in the widest place not above 400 miles; in some

some places not above 130: it contains a part of the ancient *Aethiopia Inferior*, where *Sanfon* places the *Antropophagi*, but not known then; it is by some called *Quefrere*, and the Inhabitants *Hottentots*; called by the *Portuguese*, *a Costa dos Cafres*; and by the *Dutch*, *Kafrarie*, and *Landt der Kaffers*.

The *Caffers* themselves have not the least sign of *Religion*, or *Worship*, living for the most part without either *Law*, *Reason*, or *Government*. Their *Language* is such as no Man could ever understand but themselves, being so inarticulate; it resembles the Clucking of Hens, and gabbling of Turkeys; and as to their *Manners*, no Persons can be supposed to be more *Irrational* and *Brutish*.

These *Caffers* are distinguished into several Peoples and Names; as, 1. *Gorachonquas*, 2. *Goringhaiquas*, 3. *Gorinhaikonas*, 4. *Kochoquas*, 5. *Great and Little Kariguriquas*, 6. *Hosaa*, 7. *Chanionquas*, 8. *Kobonas*, 9. *Sonquas*, 10. *Namaquas*, 11. *Hcusaquas*, 12. *Brigondins*, &c. but have no Towns at all: But in this Country is the famous *Cape of Good Hope*, which is the most Southern Point in all *Africa*.

Under the Name of *Castreria*, in the extent beforementioned, are included, besides *Castreria* itself, the Kingdoms of 1. *Quietara*, ch. *T. Mongalo*; 2. *Sofala*, ch. *T. Sofala*; 3. *Sodanda*, ch. *T. Bocra*; 4. *Chicanga*, ch. *T. Milan*. These lie on the East of *Monomotapa*. Those on the West are, 5. *Malemba*, ch. *T. Debzan*; and, 6. *Mataman*. These are all under their own Kings, for the most part *Tributary* to

Monomotapa, and the *Portuguese*: ch. T. of the whole is *Sofala*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Zimbre*, 2. *Rio-de-Spirito-Santo*, and, 3. *Los Infantes*.

The chief Mountain is that called *Mount-Tabel* at the *Cape of Good-Hope*.

Islands.

THE *Africk* Isles are scattered about the great Ocean, on every side of *Africa*. They are chiefly;

1. *Madagascar*, or the Isle of *St. Laurence*, incol. *Madecasse*, a famous Isle against *Zanguebar*, about 1050 m. l. and 300 br. the Inhabitants are *Mahometans* on the Coast, and *Idolaters* in the midland. Their Language has some Affinity with the *Arabick*. Their chief Commodities are *Ginger*, *Gloves*, *Red Saunders*, *Saffron*, *Amber*, *Wax*, *Gums*, *Chrystal*, *Ebony*, *Mezals*, *Coco-nuts*, &c. it is Subject to several Petty Princes, and the *French* have some of the Coasts.

It is not well Discovered, but I find the Names of these Provinces, viz. 1. *Garconossi*, 2. *Ampatres*, 3. *Caremboule*, 4. *Machicores*, 5. *Manhafelles*, 6. *Amboule*, 7. *Manaboule*, 8. *Matatanes*, 9. *Antavares*, 10. *Zefe-Hibrabim*, 11. *Mangabei*, 12. *Andravouche*, 13. *Vohemero*, 14. *Ancianacves*, 15. *Hazonringbets*, 16. *Vohits-Anghombes*, 17. *Eringdranes*; and

18. *Lahfonti*: chief Town *Fanshere*, and *Carimboule*.

2. Islands of *Cape Verd*, or *Green-Head*, are right against *Cape Verde* in *Negroland*; subject to the *Portuguese*; in number ten, viz. 1. *St. Jago*, 2. *St. Antony*, 3. *St. Vincents*, 4. *St. Luce*, 5. *St. Nicolas*, 6. *Isle of Sale*, 7. *Bonavista*, 8. *Mago*, 9. *Isle de Fuego*, and, 10. *Brava*: ch. T. of these is *St. Jago*.

3. *Canary Islands*, on the Coast of *Biledulgerid*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, famous for their excellent *Wines*; they are in number seven; viz. 1. *Lancerota*, 2. *Forte-Ventura*, 3. *Canaria*, 4. *Teneriff*, 5. *Palma*, 6. *Ferro*, and, 7. *Gomera*: ch. T. of these is *Canaria*.

4. The *Azores*, or the *Terceres*, on the North West of the *Canaries*, subject to the *Portuguese*; in number nine, viz. 1. *St. Michael*, 2. *St. Marys*, 3. *Tercera*, 4. *St. Graciosa*, 5. *St. George*, 6. *Fayal*, 7. *Pico*, 8. *Corvo*, and 9. *Flores*. The ch. T. of these is *Angra*.

5. Of less Note are, 1. *Zocotara*; nigh *Adel*, (under the *Arabians*) ch. T. *Zocotara*; 2. *St. Hellens*, under the *English*; 3. *Annobon*; 4. *St. Thomas*; 5. *Princes Isle*: These three are under the *Portuguese*; 6. *Funnando*; 7. *St. Matthews*; 8. *Ascension*: with some others of less Note.

Thus much for *AFRICA*.

IV. AMERICA.

A M E R I C A has on the East the Main *Atlantick* or Western Ocean; on the West the *Pacifick* Ocean or *Mar del Zur*; on the South where it ends in a Cone, the *Magalanick Streights*. The Northern Bounds are yet undiscovered. The known parts are situated between the 240th and 348th degr. of Lon. and between the 63d of N. and 55th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from *Hudson's Streights* to those of *Magalanica* about 7000 miles; and the breadth from the West parts of *Peru* to the East parts of *Brasil* about 3360 miles, but in the middle not above 60 miles: It goes by the name of the *New World*, and also the *West-Indies*; called by the *French l' Amerique*.

It was first found out by *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genouese*, in the year 1490; soon after Discovered by many others. It is most plentifully stored with all *Spices*, and *Fruits*, and blest with such abundance of *Gold*, that in many of their Mines they found more *Gold* than *Earth*: It has abundance of other excellent and rich *Commodities*; and has a great many *Creatures* of strange Shapes and Natures which (with the various sorts of *Plants* found here) would be sufficient to fill up large Volumes.
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The *Religions* and *Languages* here used are mostly the same with the *Europeans* that Govern these Parts, except the unconverted *Natives*, who are all *Gentiles*, yet have some dark Notions of the Soul's Immortality, and the Rewards and Punishments after this Life. They have almost as many *Tongues* as Villages: but those of *Mexico* and *Cusco* are understood in almost all parts of *America*, so it will be of little use to speak of the *Religions* and *Languages* in particular Countries, as I have done before; therefore I must desire the Reader not to expect it.

It is under the Government of the *Europeans* and the *Natives*. The *Europeans* are *Spaniards*, who possess the largest and richest Provinces: The *English*, who have considerable Parts in the Northern *America*; *Portuguese*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Danes*; The *Natives* have a great many small Governments, and oft maintain their Liberty as well in the known as the less discovered Places.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Rio de la Plata*, 2. River of *Amazons*, 3. *Canada*, and, 4. *Orenique*.

Chief Mountains are the *Andes*, a vast Ridge of Mountains crossing South *America*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Parime*, and, 2. that called *Fresh-Water Sea*.

America is divided into two great Parts, viz. *North-America*, and *South-America*; these are subdivided into ten Parts, which are; 1. *Canada*, 2. *New-England*, 3. *Florida*, 4. *New-Mexico*, 5. *New-Spain*, in *North-America*, 6.

Firm-land, 7. *Peru*, 8. *Brasil*, 9. *Paraguay*, and 10. *Chile*, to which is joyned *Magalhanica*, in *South America*. Besides these are the *Isles*.

1. Canada.

C*anada* is a very large Country not well Discovered, under which name are comprehended most of the Northern parts of *America* reaching to the 63d degr. of Lat. It lies on the North, or Northwest of *New England*, and is of large Extent; but the true Magnitude cannot be given with any probable truth. It sometimes goes by the general Name of *New France*.

The known Parts were first Discovered, and are chiefly Subject to the *French*, but are of no very great Advantage to them. The *Savages* are distributed into several Nations under the Government of their *Sagamoses*, who are the Eldest of their Families: The ch. T. of the whole is *Quebeck*.

It is a cold Country, full of Woods, replenished with *Stags*, *Coneys*, *Fowl*, and *Fish*. Their chief Commodities are *Bever*, *Moose Skins*, *Furs*, *Stock-Fish*, *Whale-Oyl*, and a *Shell-Fish* called *E-surnay*. Under this Name are comprehended four parts.

1. *New-Britain*, or *Estotiland*, a Sea Province, containing all the North parts; it is divided into, 1. *Estotiland*, and, 2. *Terra de Laborador*,

barador, or Corterialis. I find never a Town here.

2. *Canada*, a midland Province on the South of *New-Britain*; it comprehends the Province of *Saguenay*, and has twenty three sorts of People, but never a Town.

3. *New-France*, or *la Nouvelle France*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Canada*, lying along the River *Canada*; 950 m. l. and 100 br. ch. Ts. are *Quebeck*, *Tadoussack*, and *Brest*.

4. *New Scotland*, or *Accadie*, a sort of Peninsula on the South of *New-France*, and the River *Canada*; it includes the Province of *Norumbegue*, and is 440 miles long, and 320 br. chief Towns are *Port-Royal*, and *Juquebet*.

Chief River is that vast one of *Canada*.

Principal Lake is that called *Fresh-Water-Sea*.

2. New-England.

Under the Name of *New-England* I comprehend all the *English* Dominions which lie together in the Continent on the South of *Canada*; situated between the 29th and the 31th degr. of Lon. and between the 30th and 35th min. and the 47th and 25th min. of Lat. being in length from the North parts of *New-England*, to the South parts of *Carolina*, about 1140 miles, and the breadth in the widest place

places about 360 miles. It is called by the French *la Nouvelle Angleterre*. These Parts are sometimes called by the general Name of *Virginia*.

These Parts were first Discovered by the English, under the Conduct of the two *Cabots*, in the year 1497, and are now possessed by the English, and Ruled by many Inferiour Governours, under the Protection of our King; The Natives likewise in several places have divers Lords, which they call by the Name of *Werouns*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Boston*.

The Air of these parts is very heathful and temperate, agreeing with our Constitutions; the Soil very Rich and Fertile, and produces many good Commodities, as, *Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Castle, Deal-Boards, Iron, Tar, Bevers, Furs, Silks, Cottons, Indigoes, Ginger, Roxin, Turpentine, Copper, Maize*, and many other. It comprehends seven Provinces, which are;

1. *New England*, properly so called, a Sea Province, the most North of these Dominions, bordering on *New-Scotland* and the River *Canada*; 370 m. l. and 270 br. divided into four Counties, viz. *Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex*, and *Middlesex*; ch. Ts. are *Boston, London*, and *Warrick*.

2. *New-York*, once *New-Netherland*, a Sea Province on the South West of *New-England*; 270 m. l. and 130 br. ch. Ts. are *New-Haven* and *Milford*. To this belongs two Islands, viz. 1. *Long-Isle*, ch. T. *Albford*; and, 2. *Manhattan*, ch. T. *New-York*.

3. *New*

3. *New-Jersey*, a Sea Province on the South of *New-York*; 200 m. l. and 60 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *West New-Jersey*, ch. T. *Elfsingburg*; and, 2. *East New-Jersey*, ch. T. *Elizabeth Town*, chief Town (as I take it) of both.

4. *Pensylvania*, more within the Land, on the West of *New-Jersey*, as much as is known is divided into six Counties, viz. *Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, ch. T. is *Philadelphia*.

5. *Mary-Land*; a Sea Province on the South of *Pensylvania*; 180 m. l. and 120 br. divided into ten Counties, viz. *St. Mary's*, *Charles*, *Calvert*, *Anne*, *Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Somerset*, *Dorchester*, *Talbot*, *Cecil* and *Kent*; ch. Ts. are *Baltimore*, *Oxford*, and *Arunde*.

6. *Virginia*, a Sea Province on the South of *Mary-land*; 360 m. l. and 240 br. divided into nineteen Counties, viz. *Northampton*, *Norfolk*, *Nausmond*, *Isle of Wight*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Henrico*, *James*, *York*, *Charles*, *Kent*, *Gloucester*, *Middlesex*, *Lancashire*, *Northumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Rappahanock*, and *Hartford*; ch. Ts. are *James-Town*, *Henry*, and *Wicomico*.

7. *Principality of Carolina*, a Sea Province on the South of *Virginia*, being that Part of *Florida*, which was called *Florida Francois*; 460 m. l. and 300 br. it contains the Counties of *Albemarle*, *Clarendon*, *Craven*, *Barkin*, and *Colleton*; ch. Ts. are *Charles-Town*, and *Albemarle*.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Hudson's River*, 2. *Delaware*, 3. *Sasquabanagh*, and, 4. *Albemarle*.

Chief Mountains are the *Apelachian Hills*.

3. Florida.

Florida's a large Country lying on the South West of *New-England*, and on the North of the Gulf of *Mexico*; situated according to the best Maps, between the 26th and 30th min. and the 29th and 40th min. of Lon. and between the 25th and 40th degr. of Lat. so that according to this extent it is in length from East to West about 1200 miles, and the breadth from North to South is about 600 miles; called by the *French*, *la Floride*; and by the *Spaniards*, *la Florida*.

It was first discovered by the *English* under the Conduct of *Sebastian Cabot*, in the year 1497, but afterwards more fully by the *Spaniards*, Anno, 1527, but is still very imperfectly Discovered: the more known parts are chiefly under the *Spaniards*; and some under the *French*, but are now driven out. The inland parts are possessed by *Savages*, under the Government and Jurisdiction of divers *Parousses*, or *Caciques*, who are their Lords.

The Air is exceeding Temperate, the Soil very Rich and Fertile, and is extraordinary well stored with Venison and Fowl, having all sorts of excellent Fruits, and in several places
rich

New Mexico.

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rich Furs, and an immense quantity of *Pearls*; and also has divers considerable Mines of *Gold* and *Silver*.

Here are a great many Provinces, (of which we have the Names of Forty three) but little known to us. The ch. T. that I find in the midland is *Coca*, and the ch. T. in the Peninsula called *Tegeste*. are, *St. Augustin's*, *St. Mathew*, and *Vitacuebo*.

Rivers of greatest Note are two, viz. 1. *Chucagua*, and, 2. that of the *Holy Ghost*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Apulachei*.

4. New Mexico.

Under the Name of *New Mexico* are comprehended all those Provinces and Countries which lie on the North West parts of *America*, on the West of *Florida*, having a very large extent, but the true Magnitude or Situation cannot be given. These Parts are often called by the general Name of *New Granada*; by the *Spaniards*, *el Nuevo Reyno de Mexico*; and by the *French*, *le Nouveau Mexique*.

These Parts are very little known to us, those that are, are chiefly subject to the *Spaniards*, Discovered by them by the means of *Fryer Marco de Niza*, in the year 1540; but of no account, being Poor and Barren, have few Commodities besides *Cattle*, and such like. The Natives have their Governors called *Caciques*.
Here

Here are a great many Provinces, and as many sorts of People, different in their *Language, Customs, and Manners*. The chief of these Provinces are, 1. *New Mexico*, 2. *New Granada*, 3. *Cibolo*, 4. *Quivera*, 5. *Marata*, and, 6. *Anjan*. Of these, but more-especially of the last there is much uncertainty: the ch. T. of all is *St. Fe*, or *New Mexico*.

The Island *California* comes also into this Account, which (if the vulgar Maps be true) is about 1650 m. J. and 450 br. but very little Discovered. The North parts go by the Name of *New Albion* partly under the *English*. I find not the Name of one Town, but only some Capes not worth the Naming.

Chief Rivers are, 1. the North River, and 2. *Tecon*.

5. New Spain.

NEW Spain in the largest extent lies on the S. E. of *New Mexico*, and S. of *Florida*, washed on two sides with the Sea; situated between the 254th and 293d degree of Long. and between the 7th. and 20th. min. and the 29th and 4th min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Cinaloa*, to the S. E. parts of *Viraguay*, about 1460 Miles; in breadth from *Cape de Corientes* in *Xalisco*, to the Mouth of the River *Palmas* in *Panuco* about 760 Miles, in some places but 150, and in others but 80 Miles wide. It is called by the *Indians* and some

some others, *Mexico*, oft giving the Name of *Mexicana* to North America; by the Spaniards, *la Nueva Espana*; and by the French, *la Nouvelle Espagne*.

As much as we can know it was for several Ages most subject to its own Kings, called the Kings of *Mexico* being then a Noble and Flourishing Monarchy. In the year 1521 it was Conquered by the Spaniards, under the Conduct of *Francis Cortez*, and hath ever since remained Subject to them; and is Governed by a Vice-Roy, who has several other parts under his Dominions: It is the most considerable Country they have in these Parts: The ch. T. and the Vice-Roy's Seat is *Mexico*.

It is a Noble and Rich Country, the most Populous of *America*; producing excellent Mines of Gold and Silver, and other Metals, with all sorts of Grain, and Fruits: The chief Commodities besides are, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochenel, Scarlet, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, with many Medicinal Drugs. It is divided into three great parts called Audiences, viz. *Guadalajara*, *New Spain*, and *Guatimala*: These are subdivided into twenty two Provinces; which are,

1. *Cinaloa*, *la Cinaloa*, a Sea Province, the most North West in this Country, Bordering on *New Mexico*, and includes the Province of *Omestand*: 340. m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. is *St. Juan*.

2. *Culiacan*,

2. *Culiacan*, *le Culiacan*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Cinaloa*; 230 m. l. and 160 br. ch. Ts. are *Culiacan*, and *St. Michael*. In this Province lies another called *Tamochala*.

3. *New Biscay*, *la Nueva Pescaia* an inland Province, on the East of *Culiacan*, including also the Province of *Topia*; 410 m. l. and 200 br. ch. Ts. are *St. Barbara*, and *St. Johns*.

4. *Zacaticas*, *los Zacaticas*, a midland Province on the South of *New Biscay*; 360 m. l. and 150 br. ch. Ts. are *Zacaticas*, and *S. Martins*. Here is the Province of *Uxitipa*, ch. T. *St Lewis*.

5. *Chiametlan*, or *Acaponeria*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Zacaticas*, and South East of *Culiacan*; 210 m. l. and 140 br. ch. Ts. are *Aguacera*, and *St. Sebastian*.

6. *Guadalajara*, or *Guadalaxara*, on the S. E. of *Chiametlan*, and South of *Zacaticas*, a little part joyning to the Sea; 260 m. l. and 160 br. ch. Ts. are *Guadalajara*, and *Zaporaco*. This includes the Provinces of *Centiquipague*.

7. *Xalisco*, *le Xalisco*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Guadalajara*; 180 m. l. and 175 br. It includes the Province of *Tepique*; ch. Ts. are *Xalisco*, and *Compostella*.

These seven Provinces make up the *Audi-
ence* of *Guadalajara*, or the Kingdom of *New
Gallicia*.

8. Bishoprick of *Mechoacan*, *el Mechoacan*, a Sea Province on the East of *Xalisco*, and *Guadalajara*; 420 m. l. and 210 br. ch. Ts. are *Mechoacan*, and *Colima*.

9. *Panuco*,

9. *Panuco*, or *Guaſtecan*, a Sea Province on the North Eaſt of *Mechoachan*; 300 m. l. and 220 br. including the Provinces of *Ajotuxetlan*, *Guaſtecan*, and *Xilotepeque*: ch. Ts. are *Panuco*, and *St. Jago-de-los Valles*.

10. Archbiſhoprick of *Mexico*. incol. *Themiflania*, a Sea Province on the South of *Panuco*, 330 m. l. and 200 br. containing the Provinces of *Mextitlan*, *Lateotlapa*, *Matalzingo*, *Cultepecque*, *Tuzcoco*, *Chalo*, *Suohimilco*, *Ilaluc*, *Goyxcā*, and *Acapulco*: ch. Ts. are *Mexico*, and *Acapulco*.

11. Biſhoprick of *Tlaſcala* or *Los-Angelos*, a Sea Province on the Eaſt of *Mexico*, waſhed on two ſides with it; 380 m. l. and 290 br. It includes the Province of *Tepanco*, ch. Ts. are *Los Angeles*, and *Haſcula*.

12. *Guaxapa*, or the Biſhoprick of *Antequerā*, on the South Eaſt of *Tlaſcala*, waſhed on two ſides with Sea; 360 m. l. and 150 br. containing the Provinces of *Miftica*, *Tutopeque*, *Zapoteca*, *Vale of Guaxaca*, *Guazo-coalco*, *Guextataxata*, and *Nixepa*: ch. Ts. are *Antequerā*, and *Aquatulco*.

13. *Tabaſco*, a Sea Province on the Eaſt of *Guaxapa*, by ſome comprehended in *Jucutan*; 260 m. l. and 50 br. ch. T. is *Port-Royal*, (an *English Colony*).

14. *Jucutan*, or *Yucutan*, a Peninſula on the North Eaſt of *Tabaſco*; 420 m. l. and 180 br. It contains the Provinces of *Chuaca*, *Ixues*, *Cocomes*, and *Chetumal*: ch. T. are *Merida*, and *Valladolid*.

These seven Provinces make up the Audience of *Mexico*; or *New Spain*, properly so called.

15. Bishoprick of *Chiapa*, *la Chiapa*, a mid-land Province on the South of *Tabasco*, 240 m. l. and 100 br. containing the Provinces of *Chiapa*, *Zolda'es*, *Zéques*, and *Quelenes*: ch. Ts. are *Chiapa*, and, *St. Bartholomew*.

16. *Comucusco*, *Soconusco*, or *Guevetlan*, a Sea Province on the South West of *Chiapa*, oft comprehended in *Guatemala*; 200 m. l. and 90. br. ch T. is *Guevetlan*.

17. *Futimala*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Comucusco*; 400 m. l. and 100 br. containing the Provinces of *Tzalcos*, *Centales*, *Suchitepe*, *Chitulteca*, *St. Salvador*, and *St. Miguel*: ch Ts. are *St. Jago-de-Guatemala*, and *St. Salvador*.

18. *Vera-Pax*, or the Country of true Peace, incol. *Fuzuluslan*, a Sea Province on the North or North West of *Guatemala*, and South East of *Chiapa*; 220 m. l. and 140 br. ch. T. is *Vera Pax*.

19. *Honduras*, or *la Tierra de Hibueras*, a Sea Province on the East of *Vera-Pax*, and North East of *Guatemala*; 590 m. l. and 210 br. ch. Ts. are *New Valladolid*, and *Truxillo*.

20. *Nicaragua*, or *New Leon*, a Sea Province on the South of *Honduras*; 440 m. l. and 220. br. containing the Territory of *Nequecheri*, *Mabyth*, *Deria*, *Mafaya*, *Mandigua*, *Cacaboque*, *Cepeaco*, *Los Micos*, and *Madira*: ch. Ts. are *Leon*, *Granada*, and *Segovia*.

21. *Costa Rica*, or the Rich Coast, on the South East of *Nicaragua*, oft reckoned part of it, washed on two sides with the Ocean; 300 m. l. and 200 br. It contains the Provinces of *Chomes*, and *Nicoya*: ch. Ts. are *Cartage*, and *St. Nicoya*.

22. Dukedom of *Veragua*, almost on the East of *Costa-Rica*, washed with the Ocean on two sides, and Bordering on South *America*; 180 m. l. and 95 br. ch. Ts. are *Conception*, and *St. Fe*.

These eight last named Provinces make up the *Audience* of *Guatimala*.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Panuco*, 2. *Esquitlan*, 3. *Los Tones*, and, 4. *Tare*.

Chief Mountain may be Reckoned, *Potapepeck*, a burning Mountain in *Tlascala*.

Lakes of chiefest account are, 1. *Nicaragua*, and, 2. that of *Mexico*.

Canada, *New England*, *Florida*, *New Mexico*, and *New Spain*, make up that part which is called *Mexicana*, or *North America*; those that follow are in *South-America*.

6. Firm-Land.

U Nder this Name are comprehended all the North parts of *S. America*, lying on the S. E. of *New Spain*, and situated between the 293 degr. and the 328th and 25th. min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 40th. min. of N.

North and the 2d deg. and 40th min. of South Lat. being in length from the Borders of *New Spain*, in *Panama*, to the Mouth of the River of *Amazons*, about 2160 miles, and in breadth from North to South about 700 miles. It makes up the two Countries of *Castello-del-Oro*, or the *Golden Castle*, and *Guiana*, called by the *Spaniards*, *la Tierra Firme*; and by the *French* *la Terre-Firme*.

Some of these Parts were first Discovered by *Columbus* himself, afterwards a great part of it brought under the Power of *Spain*, and now mostly under the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*, having the two Parliaments of *Panama*, and of *New Granada*. The *French* and *Portuguese* have also some few places; the Natives maintain their Freedom in a great many Places, and are commonly Governed by the Eldest of their Families.

It is a Rich and Fruitful Country, producing much *Venison*, *Fish*, and *Fowl*, the Air, though hot, yet wholesom. The chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *Silver*, and other *Metals*, *Balsam*, *Rozin*, *Gumms*, *Long-Pepper*, *Emeralds*, *Sapphires*, *Jasper*, *Cassidrin*, and such like. It is divided into eleven Provinces, which are;

1. Government of *Panama*, or *Firm-Land*, a Sea Province, the most North West of all; 280 m.l. and 100 br. divided into, 1. *Panama*, ch. T. *Panama*, and *Ponte-Bello*; and, 2. *Darien* ch. T. *Darien*.

2. Government of *Cartagena*, *Cartagena Nueva*, a Sea Province on the East of *Panama*; 330 m.l. and 215 br. including the Country of *Uraba*:

Uraba: ch. Ts are *Cartagena*, *St. Sebastian*, and *St. Maria*.

3. Government of *Popayan*, a Sea Province on the South of *Cartagena*, comprehended sometimes under *New Granada*; 420 m. l. and 260 br. ch. Ts are *St. Fe de Antiochia*, and *Caramanta*. Here is the Province of *Arma*, ch. T. *Arma*.

4. New Kingdom of *Granada*, incol. *Bagota*, an inland Province on the East of *Popayan*, and together with it make the *Audience of Granada*; 420 m. l. and 380 br. ch. Ts. are *St Fe de Bagota*, and *St. Miguel*.

5. Government of *St. Martha*, or *Santa Marta*, a Sea Province on the North of *New Granada*, and East of *Cartagena*; 330 m. l. and 320 br. It contains the Province of *Buritach*: ch. Ts. are *St. Martha*, and *Ciudad de los Reyes*.

6. Government of *Rio-de-la-Hacha*, or the River of *Torches*, a Sea Province on the East of *St. Martha*; 220 m. l. and 170 br. ch. Ts. are *Rio-de-la-Hach*, and *Rancheria*.

7. Government of *Venezula*, a Sea Province on the East of *Rio-de-la-Hacha*, oft counted a part of *Paria*; 440 m. l. and 380 br. ch. Ts. are *Venezula*, and *St. Jago de Leon*.

8. *Andaluzia*, la *Nueva Andaluzia*, sometimes called *Paria*, a Sea Province on the East of *Venezula*; 320 m. l. and 250 br. ch. Ts. are *Corduba* and *Morequinto*. In this are several Nations.

9. *Paria*, an inland Province on the South of *New Andaluzia*, and *Venezula*, not well discovered, divided among several People, and having

having several Provinces: ch. T. is *Molureg-
vara*.

These nine Provinces are often called by the General Name of *Castello del Oro* or *Golden Castile*; and setting aside *New Granada*, and *Popayan*, make up the Audience of *Panama*.

10. *Guiana*, or *Wiapoco*, a Sea Province on the East of *Paria*, and *New Andaluzia*; 840 m. l. and 120 br. It has in it several Nations and Provinces: ch. Ts. are *Moapuera*, and *Wactail*.

11. *Caribana*, incol. *Callinago*, an inland Province on the South of *Guiana*, and East of *Paria*, not well Discovered: ch. T. is *Manoa*. This Province is many times comprehended under the Name of *Guiana*.

Rivers of Principal Note are two, viz. 1. the great *Orenique*, and, 2. that of *St. Martha*.

Chief Mountains are part of the *Andes*.

-On the South of *Firm-Land* lies the great Country of *Amazons*; according to the Maps 1600 m. l. and 1000 br. in which are said to be 150 several Nations, but so little known to us, that I cannot find the Name of one Town, but only a vast River of that Name; therefore I shall say no more of it, but pass on.

7. Peru.

TH E Kingdom of *Peru* lies on the S. of *Firm-land*, and on the W. of the Country of *Amazons*, along the *Pacifick Ocean*; situated between the 29²d and the 31⁶ degr. of Lon. and between the 5th and 40 min. of N. and the 26th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Posso* to the S. parts of *Los Charcas* about 1960 miles, and in breadth in the widest part 850, in the middle but 390 miles. This Country gives the Name of *Peruana* to all South *America*; it is called by the *Spaniards*, *el Peru*. and sometimes *el Piru*; and by the *French*, *le Perou*.

As much as we can know of it it was governed by its own Hereditary Kings for above 300 years, till the year 1533 it was Conquered by the *Spaniards*, under the Conduct of one *Pizarro*, of very mean Birth; it has ever since been a Member (and a very considerable one) of the *Spanish Monarchy*, and is Governed by a Vice Roy, whose Seat is at *Lima*. Many parts still keep their Freedom.

It is the most considerable Country in S. *America*, and said to be one of the Richest in the World, producing such vast quantities of Gold and Silver, which are of prodigious advantage to the *Spaniards*: The other Commodities are *Pearls*, *Cotton*, *Tobacco*, *Cocheneil*, *Medicinal Drugs*, and such like. It is divided

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into

into three Juridical Resorts or Audiences, *viz.* *Lima*, *Quito*, and *Charcas*, but more properly into seven Provinces; which are,

1. *Posfo*, a Sea Province, the most N. in this Country, bordering on *Firm-Land*, and is taken out of the Government of *Popayan*; 410 m. l. and 280 b. ch. T. are *Posfo*, or *Popayan*, and *Cali*.

2. *Los Quixos*, an inland Province on the S. of *Posfo*, part of the Audience of *Quito*; 330 m. l. and 190 b. It includes the Province of *Canela*, (and some say *Pacamores*) ch. T. are *Baesa*, and *Avila*.

3. *Pacamores*, an inland Province on the S. of *Los Quixos*, usually comprehended in it, part of the Audience of *Quito*; 370 m. l. and 230 b. It includes the Province of *St. Juan de Salinas*, or *Tguan-Sango*: ch. T. are *Valladolid*, and *Loyala*.

4. *Quito*, A Sea Province on the W. of *Pacamores*, *Los Quixos*, and S. W. of *Posfo*, part of the Audience of *Quito*; 600 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Quito*, *Rio-Bamba*, and *Cuenca*.

5. *Peru*, or the Audience of *Lima*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Quito* and *Pacamores*; 1000 m. l. and 420 b. divided into two Provinces; *viz.* 1. *Lima* or *Los Reys*, ch. T. *Lima*; and 2. *Cusco*, ch. T. *Cusco*: *Lima* is chief Town of both.

6. *Los Charcas*, part of the Audience of *Los Charcas*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Peru*; 600 m. l. and 500 b. including the Province of *Chicas*: ch. T. are *La Plata*, and *Potosi*.

7. *La Sierra*, the rest of the Audience of *Los Chareas*, an inland Province on the E. of *Los Charcas*, and S. E. of *Peru*; 600 m. l. and 300 b. including that of *Collao*: ch. T. is *St. Creux-de-Nueva*.

Rivers of principal Note are two, viz. 1. *Maragnon*, and, 2. *Desenaguedera*.

Principal Mountains are the *Andes*, which pass through the whole Country.

8. Brasil.

Brasil is separated from *Peru* by the great Countrey of the *Amazons*, and part of *Baraguay*, containing the most Western Parts of all *America*, taking it in the largest extent; it is Situated according to the Maps between the 320th and 348th and 13 min. of Lon. and between the first, and the 23d and 30 min. of S. Lat. being in length from E. to W. about 1600 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. about 1500 miles. When first discovered it was called the Country of the *Holy Cross*; called by the *Portuguese*, *O Brasil*; by the *French*, *le Brasil*; and by the *Italians*, *il Brasile*.

Those Parts that are known were discovered, as it is said, by the *Portuguese*, under the conduct of *Pedro Alvarez de Capralis*, who possessed themselves of it the same time, *Anno* 1501, and do still enjoy it; but they have only the *Coasts*, and some few Leagues (comparatively) within the Land: Their chief Town is

Salvador. The Inlands are Inhabited by Barbarous Nations, who still maintain their Freedom.

Though it is under the *Torrid Zone*, yet the Country is Temperate enough, and the Air wholesome. It produces great quantities of *Red Wood*, called *Brasil Wood*, and abundance of *Sugar*; other *Commodities* are *Amber*, *Rozin*, *Balm*, *Tobacco*, *Train-Oyl*, *Confitures*, &c. It may be divided into two Principal Parts; which are,

1. The *Coasts*, containing 13 Captainships; viz. 1. *Para*, ch. T. *Para*; 2. *Siara*, ch. T. *Siara*; 3. *Maragnon*, ch. T. *Maragnon*; 4. *Rio Grand*, ch. T. *Reyes*; 5. *Paraybach*, ch. T. *Parayba*; 6. *Tamaraca*, ch. T. *Tamaraca*; 7. *Parnambuco*, ch. T. *Parnambuco*; 8. *Bahia*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*; 9. *Ilheos*, ch. T. *Ilheos*; 10. *Seregippe*, ch. T. *Seregippe*; 11. *Porto-Seguro*, ch. T. *Porto-Seguro*; 12. *Spirito-Sancto*, ch. T. *Spirito Sancto*; 13. *Rio-Janetro*, ch. T. *St. Sebastian*; and, 14. *St. Vincent*, ch. T. *St. Vincent*.

2. The *Inlands*, containing the more *Western* Parts, but little Discovered at present; Inhabited by a great many different Nations and People, of various *Manners* and *Languages*; of which are the *Toupinambous*, the *Morgvices*, and the *Tapuyes*; here are many others, but not worth naming. I find not one Town in these Parts.

Rivers of Principal Note are, 1. *Maragnon*, 2. *Siope*, and, 3. *Rio-de-Francisco*.

Mountains of. Note I find none.

9. Paraguay.

Paraguay, taken in the greatest extent is a very large Country on the S. E. of *Brazil*, E. of *Peru*, and *Chile*. and S. of the Country of *Amazons*; situated between the 303d. and the 338th. degree of Lon. and between the 15th. and the 27th. degree of S. Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Tucuman*, to the E. parts of *Guayra*, about 1900 miles; and the breadth from the N. parts of the *Proper Paraguay*, to the mouth of *Rio-de-la-Plata*, about 1500 miles. It is often called by the name of *Rio de la-Plata*, and sometimes the Country Feathers.

This Country, as much as is known, was first Discovered by *John Dias de Solis*, a Spanish Adventurer, in the year 1515, who was there slain, the Design was prosecuted by others, but not successfully till Anno 1540. it was possessed by the *Spaniards*, who have ever since kept it; and is now Governed by the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, who has a Governour at *Assumption* the Metropolis of this Country.

This Country is very pleasant and delightful, abounding in Corn, Vineyards, Fruit-Trees; and Cattel in abundance; but not so Rich as some others in these Parts; the other Commodities are some Gold and Silver, with Brass, and Iron, Sugars, and Amethysts. It is divided into 7 Provinces, whose magnitude

I shall venture to set down as I find it in *Berry's Maps*.

1. *Paraguay*, properly so called, an Inland Province the most N. in the Country, bordering on the Country of *Amazons*; 860 m. l. and 330 b. ch. T. are *Villa-Rica*, and *Matajeon*.

2. *Chaco*, an Inland Province on the West of *Paraguay*, properly so called; 950 m. l. and 650 b. ch. T. is *Conception*.

3. *Tucuman*, an Inland Province on the S. W. of *Chaco*, reckoned a distinct Country; 1000 m. l. and 480 b. it includes the Pr. of *Trapaland*, or *Tierra de la Sal*; ch. Ts. are *Jago de Estero*, and *St. Miguel*.

4. *Rio de-la-Plata*, or the *Silver River*, on the E. of *Tucuman*, and S. of *Chaco*, joyning to the Sea, 800 m. l. and 300 b. ch. Ts. are *Assumption*, and *Buenos-Ayres*.

5. *Parana*, a midland Province on the N.E. of *Rio-de-la-Plata*, and S. of *Paraguay*, 540 m. l. and 240 b. ch. Ts. are *Itapoa*, and *Acarai*.

6. *Guayra*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Parana*, and S. of *Paraguay*; 800 m. l. and 360 b. ch. Ts. are *Ciudad-Real*, or *Guayra*, and *Villa-Rica*.

7. *Uruguay*, or *Urugaig*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Guayra*, and S. of *Parana*; 960 m. l. and 430 b. ch. Ts. are *Los-Reyes* and *Conception*.

These have in them many other inferior *Provinces*, and *People*, which own not the *Spaniards*; they are not worth the naming.

The

The principal River is *Rio-de-la-Plata*, or *Paraguay*, the greatest River in the World.

Chief Mountains are some Branches of the *Andes*.

10. Chile.

Chile lies on the W. of *Paraguay*, and S. of *Peru*, along the *Pacifick* Ocean, situated between the 297 and 307 and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 26 and the 47. degree. of S. Lat. being in length from North to South about 1260 miles, and in breadth from East to West in the widest place about 450 miles: It is called by the *Spaniards*, *el Cile*; and by the *French*, *le Chili*.

It was first of all discovered by the *Spaniards* under *Almagro de Alvarado*, about the year 1544, and soon after possessed themselves of it (but with great opposition) and still hold it, being Ruled by a Governor under the Vice-Roy of *Peru*; his Seat is at *Conception*, but the chief Town is *St. Jago*. The *Natives* (the chief of which are the *Aranques*) maintain their Freedom in many places, and Governed by their Captains.

It is a very cold Country in respect of its situation, but withal extraordinary Rich, producing vast quantities of *Gold*, said to be the finest in the World; as also *Copper*, and other *Metals*, likewise *Ostridges*, *Corn*, *Maze*, *Honey*, &c. It is divided into three Provinces; which are,

1. *Chile* properly so called, a Sea Province on the N. bordering on *Peru*: 560 miles long and 240 broad, containing the Tracts of *St. Jago*, *Quillata*, and *Serena*; chief Towns are, *St. Jago*, and *Serena*.

2. *Imperial*, a Sea Province, on the South of the *Proper Chile*; 730 m. l. and 210 b. containing *Imperial*, *Angoli*, *Conception*, *Chillani*, *Chiloe*, *Osono*, *Baldivia*, and *Villa-Rica*; chief Towns are *Baldivia*, *Conception*, and *Imperial*. To this is joyned the Isle of *Chilwe*, ch. T. *Castro*.

3. *Chucuito*, or *el Cuyo* an inland Province on the East of *Imperial* and *Proper Chile*; 560 m. l. and 220 b. containing the two Tracts of *Mendoza*, and *St. Joan-de-la-Frontera*; ch. T. *Mendoza*, and *Oramente*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Brokeo*, 2. *Maipo*, and 3. *Cochinbo*.

Principal Mountains are some of the *Andes*.

On the S. and S. E. of *Chile* lies the Country of *Magalanica*, *Chica*, or the Country of *Patagons*; according to the Maps 1200 m. l. and 480 b. a poor Country, and very little known to us, neither can we find any Town of Note in it.

Islands

Islands.

THE *American* Isles lie scattered about the Ocean, chiefly on the East of *America*. They are,

1. *New-found-Land*, right against *England*, about 1800 miles distant from it, and not very far from *New-France*; 400 m. l. and 301 b. including a Province called *Avallen*; it belongs to the *English*, and a little part of it to the *French*. I find no Towns here, but several excellent Bays.

2. *Bermudaz*, or the Summer Isles; a knot of very small Isles, (some say 400 at least) nigh S. of *New-found-land*, right against *Carolina*, 480 m. from it; they are subject to the *English*; the chief of them is called *St. George*, divided into nine Tribes, or *Cantreds*, and to each Tribe is a Borough.

3. The *Lucays*, a knot of Isles, about fourteen in Number, on the S. W. of *Bermudaz*, nigh the Coast of *Florida*, belonging mostly to the *Spaniards*, the chief of them are *Lucayone*, *New Providence*, (under the *English*) *Bahama*, and *Gualany*, the first discovered of all *America*.

4. *Cuba*, once *Ferdinanda*, a large Island on the S. W. of *Lucayer*; 680 m. l. and 100 b. once containing the Provinces of *Mayzi*, *Bayamo*, *Eucbay*, *Cauguey*, *Macaxa*, *Xagua*, *Hubana* and

Ultima, ch. Ts. are *Havana*, and *St. Jago*. It is subject to the *Spaniards*.

5. *Jamaica* or *Jamaco*, on the S. of *Cuba*, 150 m. l. and 60 b. divided into 11 Precincts, viz. *Port-Royal*, *St. Katherine's*, *St. Johns*, *St. Andrews*, *St. Davids*, *St. Thomas*, *Clarendon*, *St. James*, *St. Ann's*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Georges*; ch. Ts. are *Port-Royal*, *St. Jago*, and *Seville*. It was once under the *Spaniards*, but now the *English*.

6. *Hispaniola*, *Espannola* or *St. Domingo*, on the E. of *Jamaica*; 440 m. l. and 120 b. formerly divided into several little Provinces, but now out of use, ch. Ts. are *St. Domingo*, and *Neeney*; it is under the *Spaniards*, Ruled by a Governor which Commands all the Isles. Some of the W. parts are possessed by the *French*.

7. *Porto-Rico*, or *Boriquen*, on the E. of *Hispaniola*, not far from it; 120 m. l. and 40 b. subject to the *Spaniards*, ch. T. are *Porto-Rico*, and *St. Germains*. To the E. of *Porto-Rico*, lies an Isle called *Mona*, and on the W. of it lies another called *Monico*, both belonging to *Porto-Rico*.

These four last, with some other of lesser Note, are called by the general name of *Antilles*.

8. The *Caribbee* Islands or the *Canabals*, a knot of small Isles on the S. E. of *Porto-Rico*, belonging to the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*; the chief are *Barbadoes*, *St. Christophers*, *Antego*, *Mervis*, *Dominica*, *Montserrat*, *Anguilla*, *Barbada*, *Guadeloupe*, *Grenada*, *St. Vincent*,

Islands.

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cent, Tobago, St. Martin, with many others of less Note.

Here are several other Islands in many parts of the Ocean, but of no great Note.

Thus much for *AMERICA*.

Terre-

Terra Incognita.

BESIDES these four Quarters, there are several less known Parts, that go by the name of *Terra Incognita*. It may be divided into two parts, which are;

1. *Terra Borealis Incognita*, containing, 1. *Tasata*, on the N. of *Asia*; 2. *Nova Zembla*; and, 3. *Greenland*, or *Spitzberg*, on the N. of *Europe*; 4. *Arctick Lands*; 5. *New Denmark*; 6. *New N. Wales*; 7. *New S. Wales*; these on the N. of *America*; and, 8. *Jesso* or *Zedso*, on the N. W. of *America*, &c.

2. *Terra Australis Incognita*, containing, 1. The Land of *Papous*; 2. *New-Holland*, both on the S. E. of *Asia*; 3. *Terra-del-Fuego*, on the S. of *America*; 4. *New Guinea*; 5. *New Zealand*; 6. The Land of *Quir*; these on the S. W. or W. of *America*, with many others.

A N
APPENDIX
Concerning
RULES
To make a Large and Compleat
GEOGRAPHY,
With the
Great Uses of that Science.

IN proposing of these Rules, I design, that none should be wanting which ought to be observed in the making of the largest and most compleat Volume: Therefore I shall add several more than were in the first Edition, and insist a little more particularly on some of them, and set some in a better Order. In every particular Country it will

will be convenient to be observed as much as the Subject will permit. They are as following.

1. Its *Name*, wherein is to be shewn all the Ancient and Modern *Appellations*, with their *Etymologies*.

2. Its *Bounds*, how and by what Marks separated from other *Countries*, and *Provinces*.

3. Its *Situation*, between what *Degrees* of *Longitude* and *Latitude* it lies; and the distance in Miles from the *Poles*, *Tropicks*, and *Equator*.

4. What *Climes* and *Zones* it lies under, with the longest (Summer and Winter) days in the North, South, and Middle Parts.

5. What Remarkable *Stars* pass over it, their *Rise* and *Stay*, above the *Horizon*, the *Obliquity*, *Quantity*, and *Celerity* of their Motion, according to *Copernicus*.

6. Its *Magnitude*, shewing its *Length*, *Breadth*, *Circuit*, *Content* in square Miles and Acres; as also its *Form* and *Figures*; compared with other *Countries*.

7. What it was formerly *Famous* for.

8. Its chief *Rivers* described, shewing their *Length*, *Greatness*, and *Depth*, their *Celerity*, *Cataracts*, &c. as also their *Rise* and *Course*, what *Countries*, *Provinces*, &c. they divide or pass through, what *Cities* and *Towns* they Water, with their fall into the Sea, &c.

9. The principal *Lakes*, shewing their *Magnitude*, *Depth*, *Use*, quantity of *Fish*, *Physical* qualities of the Water, &c.

10. *Seas*,

10. *Seas, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Havens, &c.* described; shewing their *Conveniency, Safety, Capacity* of the *Ports*, with all the *Advantages of Trade, &c.*

11. Its chief *Mountains*, shewing their *Situation, Extent, Geometrical Height and Content, Quality of the Air* on them, with all *Physical Proprieties, &c.*

12. The several *Capes*, and *Promontories*, described with their *distances*, from places of *Note*, and their *conveniency to Navigators.*

13. The *Forests, Woods*, remarkable *Desarts, Rocks, Caves, &c.* described.

14. The *Quality of the Air*, as to its *Heat and Cold, Salubrity, and Insalubrity*; with the *Rains, Winds, Storms, Tempests, Meteors*, with the *Earthquakes, Subterranean Damps, &c.* which are most usual in it; and the *Philosophical Reasons* for them.

15. The *Nature and Quality* of the *Soil*, as to its *Stenility and Fertility*, with all the *Proprieties* belonging to *Moisture and Driness*, and the *Marshes, Bogs, Barren and Uncultivated Places.*

16. Its *Natural Productions*, shewing the number of the several *Genus and Species of Trees, Plants, Herbs*, and such like as are known.

17. A more particular account of the several *Corns, Grains, Fruits*, and such like shewing their *Nature and Use*, and comparing them with ours.

18. The

18. The *Mines* of *Gold*, *Silver*, and other *Metal*, shewing the *Quantities*, *Riches*, and *Advantage* of 'em.

19. Its *Stone Quarries*, *Coal Pits*, and such like.

20. Its *Riches* wherein it consists, with its *Manufactures* and *Commodities* vented into other *Parts*; with the *cheapness* and *deariness* of vulgar things, compared with ours.

21. Its *Number* and *Name* of all the several *Beasts*, both *Wild* and *Tame*, describing those that are uncommon, and comparing the rest with ours.

22. Likewise all its *Birds*,

23. Its *Fishes*, as many as are } describ'd and known.

24. *Serpents* and remarkable } compared with ours.
Insects.

25. All its *Wonders* of *Art* and *Nature*.

26. Of its ancient *Inhabitants*, shewing all that is necessary, or can be known of them.

27. What *Eminent Men* both for *Arms* and *Learning* it has produced, with their due *Characters*.

28. Of its present *Inhabitants*, shewing their *Original*, *Descent*, and *Number*, as much as is known.

29. Their *Names* and *Sir-names*.

30. Their *Shape*, *Colour*, *Stature*, *Beauty*, *Strength*, *Swiftness*, with all the *Excellencies* and *Defects* in their *Bodies*.

31. The *length* of their *Lives*, with the *Diseases* and *Distempers* most proper to them; and the vulgar way of curing 'em.

32. The

32. The *Natural Genius, Dispositions, and Humours* of both Men and Women.

33. The peculiar *Arts, Ingenuities, Mechanical Inventions*, and such like, they are most Skill'd in, and what Things of Note they were the Inventers of.

34. Their *Virtues*. } most Naturally
35. Their *Vices*. } inclining to.

36. Their peculiar *Customs* in their *Visits, Salutations, Drinking*, and all other *Actions*.

37. Their common *Diet*, and manner of *Eating*, with their *Feasts*, and such like.

38. Their *Apparel*, both of Men and Women, compared with ours.

39. Their usual *Household Stuff, Furniture*, and all other *Conveniences*.

40. The manner of *Bringing up, Educating, and Schooling* their Children.

41. The several *Trades, Employments*, manner of getting their Living; with their *Mercandize* to other Countries, and their *Navigation*, with the advantage thereof.

42. Their *Buildings*, and *Publick Works*, with the *Architecture*, and *Strength* of their *Temples*, publick and private *Houses, Ships, &c.*

43. The *Manner, Strength, Form*, and *Regularity* of their *Fortifications* of *Cities, Towns*, and *Castles*.

44. Their *Gardens, Orchards, Walks, Grotto's*, and all other places of *Pleasure*.

45. All their extraordinary and ordinary *Sports and Pastimes*: as also their *Conveniences* for *Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Hunting, &c.*

46. Their

46. Their usual manner of *Travelling* by Land or Water, and of the conveniency of sending of *Letters*, by *Posts*, *Carriers*, &c. with all the chief *Roads*.

47. Their *Inns*, and *Houses of Entertainment*, with their *Accommodation* for *Strangers*.

48. Their *Hospitals*, *Work-Houses*, and all other publick places of *Charity*.

49. Their *Baths*, with their *Medicinal Use*.

50. Their *Universities*. shewing their *Number*, *Antiquity*, *Fame*, *Colleges*, *Endowments*, &c.

51. The divers *Languages* here spoken; shewing the *Original*, *Composition*, *Goodness*, *Defects*, *Dialects*, *Characters*, &c.

52. Their several *Religions* here practised, with the *Principal Points*, *Divisions*, difference from each others *Ceremonies*, &c.

53. Their *Marriages*, shewing the manner and liberty of their *Wives*, with all the *Customs* belonging to that Solemnity.

54. Their *Burials*, with all the *Customs* and *Ceremonies* thereto belonging.

55. Their *Computation* and way of *Numbering*, with their manner of dividing the *Times* and *Seasons*, with all their *Festivals*, and such like.

56. *Measures* and *Weights* of }
all sorts. }

57. *Coins* of *Gold*, *Silver*, }
and *Brass*. } compared
with ours.

58. The *Government*, shewing the *Original* and *Fundamental Constitutions*, how *Absolute* or *Limited* it is, good *Properties*, *Diseases*, or *Defects*

Defects of it, with their *Remedies*, &c. compared with others.

59. The *Extent* of the Kings or States *Dominions* in other *Countries*, if there be any.

60. The King's *Titles* and *Arms*.

61. His ordinary and extraordinary *Revenues*, and all the several ways of *Raising* them, as by *Taxes*, *Imposts*, *Excise*, &c.

62. His *Forces* by *Sea* and *Land*, shewing the number of the *Militia* and standing *Troops*, with the ways of *Raising* them, and the *Martial Discipline*, and manner of *Fighting*; as also the whole strength of the *Nation*.

63. The *Inferiour Governments* in *Provinces*; *Counties*, and *Towns*, whether *Military* or *Civil*, as also every *Sovereignty*.

64. The *Ecclesiastical Government*, with the Number and Names of all the *Archbishopsricks*, *Bishopsricks*, *Abbies*, and such like; shewing their *Privileges*, *Power*, *Revenues*, &c.

65. The *Established Laws* of the *Land*, shewing their *Nature*, *Force*, *Advantage*, or *Disadvantage*, comparing them with others; as also the several *Punishments* of *Offenders*.

66. All their several *Courts of Judicature*.

67. The *Nobility*, shewing their *Number*, *Precedency*, *Privileges*, *Power*, *Revenues*, &c.

68. All the great *Offices* and *Places of Honour* in the *Nation*, and more particularly all the *Orders of Knighthood*.

69. The particular *Privileges* belonging to *Persons* of every *Rank*.

70. A General History of it, relating all the several Governments, Sovereignities, and Revolutions that ever were; with a Catalogue of the Kings, Governors, &c. as also a short Account of the best Historians that Writ of it.

71. The Ancient Division, shewing the Bounds and Extent of the Provinces, that were in all Ages; and shewing the difference from the Modern.

72. The present Division both Civil and Ecclesiastical, after this must be a particular Description of all the several Provinces, Counties, and Subdivisions; shewing their Names, Bounds, Situations, Dimensions, Products, Riches, and many other things: In these ought to be described all the Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports, and ~~Cities~~; shewing all things that are necessary to be known, especially all Historical Transactions, which ought to be intermixed all the way. Of this part I might add a great many more Particulars.

The most considerable Writers of Geography among the Ancients, were Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo, Dionysius, Mela, Aledris, the Nubian Geographer, &c. Of later times we have Nigler, Munster, Mercator, Ortelius, Boterus, Maginus, Bertius, Cluverius, Avity, Brietius, Johnson, Bléau, Riccioli, and others: These are in Latin. Our English Geographers are chiefly; Grimston, Heylin, Speed, Ogleby, Blaom, Authors of the English Atlas; with the lesser ones of Morden, Meritan, Seller, Moor, Chamberlain, Clark, with others, too many here to name.

Those

Those that made *Geographical Dictionaries*, (which things would be of special use in this design) are, *Stephanus Byzantinus*, Epitomized by *Hermolaus Barbarus*, which caused the loss of it: Of later times, were *Ortelius*, *Ferrarius*; *Dillingham*, (who corrected *Ferrarius*) *Baudrand*, *Hoffman*, and *Lloyd*: These are in Latin. We have only two more in our own Tongue, *viz.* *Bohun* and *Du Vall* a Translation. There are also a great many Descriptions of particular Countries which I shall not trouble the Reader withal.

The most considerable Travellers are, *Morison*, *Sandys*, *Herbert*, *Wheeler*, *Madeslo*, *de la Valles*, *Tavernier*, *Thevenot*, *Charden*, *Brown*, *Struys*, D. of *Holstein's* Ambassadors, and many other Embassies into *China*, *Tartary*, *Russia*, and other places: As also the lesser ones of *Ray*, *Lassels*, *Blunt*, *Burnet*, *Vauschal*, *Baritti*, *Glanius*, *Sharp*, *Magalans*, &c.

The Principal Map-makers I find, are *Sanson*, *Du Val*, *Bleau*, and *Jallot*, French-Men; *De Wit*, *Vischer*, *Ortelius*, *Johnson*, and *Van Loon*, Dutch Men; and *Berry*, *Speed*, *Seller*, *Morden*, *Lea*, *Moll*, and *Overton*, English-Men.

A Work of this Perfection is still much wanted, and though many have been done; yet either for want of Money, Time, Judgment or good Method, have been very defective even in those Parts that might have been easily more perfected; and if this were once done, it would certainly prove very much to the Glory of our own Nation: But
from

from the Universality of this Subject arise many Difficulties: For that Person that undertakes it, (or any other as it ought to be) must be much more than that which is strictly called a *Geographer*, that is an *Universal Scholar*; for no Man can make due Reflections upon these several Heads, but such as have a considerable Skill in all Arts and Sciences; and Endowed with all sorts of *Learning*. He must be an *Etymologist*, an *Astronomer*, a *Geometrician*, a *Natural Philosopher*, a *Husbandman*, an *Herbalist*, a *Mechanick*, a *Physician*, a *Merchant*, an *Architect*, a *Linguist*, a *Divine*, a *Politician*, one that understands the *Laws*, and *Military Affairs*, an *Herald*, an *Historian*, and what not? For this is a *Science* so general, as it is defin'd to be a Description of the Earth, so it may be said to be a Description of all Things in the Earth; so that there can be no Art or Science, no Ingenuity, Invention, or any thing that deserves the Observation of the Curious, but may be well comprehended under the name of *Geography*, except *Astronomy* alone.

Whether all Arts and Sciences are best to be Studied by one Person, or only one or two, is a Question too copious and difficult for me to Answer, which I shall leave to riper Judgments. Indeed this foolish Humour of aiming at all Things has very much prevail'd over the more unthinking part of Mankind; and that saying of *Aliquis in omnibus & nihil in Singulis*, (though I believe invented by some lazy Person that hated Industry) may be

be too well applied to many Men ; but yet common Experience shews us, that many Persons are capable of arriving to a very high degree of Perfection in most Arts and Sciences, (though indeed never was any Man completely perfect in one) of which I might mention several Instances in our own Nation. Where these are all brought in with so good Skill and Method, and with such pleasing varieties, they must certainly prove of vast Use to Men of good Judgment, and of no small Advantage to those of meaner Faculties ; only to *Fops* and *Fools* may be injurious, such as are always troubling of Men with their Impertinencies, swell'd and ready to burst with every little Notion, till they have vented it to the next Company, and that very often, to the great disadvantage of the Author, their Commendations alone being enough to provoke Scandal. This is an Injury which many good Writers have reason to complain of.

But now to come closer to the Business ; since *Geography* is of so Universal a Nature, having such general Use and large Extent, as (in one Sence) to comprehend every part of *Knowledge* ; (which the Rules before proposed are alone a sufficient Proof of :) All Things that can be said in commendation of it (in this Sence) may be applied to all Learning in general ; and for that Reason I shall look upon it at present in a more strict Sence , as a *Science* distinct from others ; and shall endeavour to give it its true Commendations, shewing that this Science far excels all others, as to the

the advantage of Knowledge: Not that I am any ways of the Humour of many Authors, who give the Highest Commendations to that Subject they write of, bringing all things under that Head, and making that to be the only Subject in the World; and this is done with small Argument, but with a great many flourishing Pieces of *Rhetorick*, which are often made use of more to confound than to improve our Judgments: But that this Science excels all others, is shewn in these two Particulars, *viz.* Its *Facility*, and *General Use*. Of the first, how easie and intelligible it is to all Persons whatsoever, when others are more difficult, and require a peculiar *Genius* and Affection, I shall say nothing of being so well known by all that have but a small Skill in this Science. Of the *Uses* of it, I shall say something; but I shall mention as few things as conveniently I can, that I might not be too troublesome to the Patient Reader.

First, there can be no Science more necessary, or of greater use to a *Divine*; or will conduce more to the true Advancement of Piety and a Godly Life than this, when rightly applyed: First, for the true observing of the vast variety of God's Works, His Infinite Power in Creating, and his Infinite Wisdom in Disposing and Ordering all the Things of this Life, the Contemplation of which is a Blessing so great, that no less than Man is capable of it, and may be said to be one end of his Creation: This Subject is too
copious

copious to be treated of particularly, but the right Consideration of these things is sufficient to baffle the crafty Wit of Atheists, and Profane Persons: So that it seems those that are ignorant of this World, do in some sort despise the Creation.

Another Advantage a Divine has from this Science, is by the right observing God's peculiar Providence in Governing of all Nations and Kingdoms, after so many several ways, and on this depends the greatest part of our Happiness in this Life; for to some People He gives hard and very severe Governments, where all are little less than Slaves, the common consequences of which are extream Poverty, uncomfortable Lives, disturbed minds, which are wholly unfit for Learning, and Base, Ignoble, Cowardly Dispositions; But to others He gives mild and moderate Governments, where the People are very happy under such Protections, and can freely enjoy, with a grateful Mind, all those Blessings that Liberty, good Laws, Riches, Learning, and innocent Recreations can afford them. From hence we may perceive the Punishments and Rewards of this Life, which are done according to God's infinite Wisdom and good Pleasure.

A Third Advantage that every Divine has from Geography, is for the true Understanding of all Ecclesiastical Histories (which are things that I presume no Man that bears the Name of a Divine ought to be ignorant of) but more-especially those of the Holy Scrip-
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tures,

tures, by which are found the different Bounds Extent, Borders, and Situation of all those Countries and Provinces that were the Scenes of all the great Actions therein mentioned: Then for the several Travels of all the Famous Persons; such as the *Patriarchs*, *Prophets*, *Evangelists*, and *Apostles*, and of our *Saviour* himself; which things could never have been rightly understood or comprehended, but by the help of this Science alone.

A Fourth Benefit a *Divine* has from hence, is, the Observation of the various *Religions*, in the World; for to consider that the greatest part of the World lies swallowed up, not only in Wickedness, but in Idolatry, Ignorance and Barbarity; and to find our selves a part of those that have been the greatest *Sharers* of God's special Blessings; and to have given us (as it were) such Noble and Generous Souls as are more exquisitely sensible of our present and future Happiness, must needs enliven our Hearts to true Piety, and add new Fire to our Devotion; for what Person among us, can be so Monstrously dull, and so basely wicked, as not to be moved to a sense of Gratitude for the great Happiness, we enjoy above those Miserable Wretches: (such as are *Casferia*, *Sarra*, several parts of the *Indies*, with many other places) who scarce have Signs of Religion, Worship, or Morality, being overwhelmed in Ignorance and Slavery, and their Stupidity such, as is capable of no Sense but Appetite, and no Pleasure but the Brutal part of Man.

In

In respect of *Moral Philosophy*, we have all these advantages from *Geography*. First, it very much helps to Moderate our wild and unruly Passions, making us more temperate and fitter for the exercising our better Faculties, not only by giving of us so much Knowledge, but by keeping of us from too much admiring, crying out, and being surprized at every small Custom, Accident, Rarity, and such like; Things that never fail to expose the meanest of Peoples Judgments. But to the *Geographer* it is quite otherwise, who has no Reason to be much Amazed at any thing, but is still well acquainted with all the Dispositions, Humours, Customs, Rarities, Wonders, and Curiosities in other Parts of the World; and must continually find great Use and Benefit from such Considerations.

The next Thing is, it teaches Men several peculiar *Virtues* and good Properties from other Nations, after a more lively and effectual manner, than by the ordinary Rules and Precepts in *Morality*, (for Example has always greater Effects upon Mens Manners than any Precepts whatsoever) as from our own Nation may be learned, true Valour and Greatness of Spirit; from the *Italians*, Gravity, and Sobriety; from the *French*, an open and free Carriage, and Civility to Strangers; from the *Germans*, Chastity, and free Hospitality; from the *Dutch*, Parsimony and indefatigable Industry, &c. and these Things, without doubt, will always produce singular Effects on ingenious Persons.

Another Advantage we have from it in this Respect, is, that it very much helps Mens good Opinion and *Charity* to many other Nations, by disproving and shewing the falsity of those Vulgar and Scandalous Reports, which are very often (especially by the common People) laid to the charge of Neighbouring Countries, which many times prove the great incitement of Wars and endless Hatred, the hindrance of Commerce, and many other Disadvantages: Such as the vulgar *Italians*, who are commonly made to believe, that those of our Nation, and others of the *Reformed Religion*, are Barbarous in Manners, and in Principles worse than *Turks*. Of this I could mention many Instances, which for brevity sake I omit.

A Fourth Advantage is, it takes down our *Pride*: first, by shewing us the uncertainty of this World's Riches and Greatness; as the Ruins of so many great Cities and Noble Structures do every day testifie. Secondly, by shewing us the meanness and smallness of our best Possessions, in respect of the Earth it self, where in a Map they either appear not at all, or at best but one little Spot; (thus *Socrates* took down *Alcibiades's* Pride:) And, Thirdly, by helping us to such vast measure of Knowledge, (in which it out-does all others whatsoever) which Experience shews has wonderful effects that way: for *Pride* most commonly proceeds from Ignorance, and a base ignoble Disposition; and to be puffed up, is the infallible mark of a Counterfeit-
Great.

Greatness; and those Persons that have most of this Vice are commonly found to have a large *Weak side*, and are *none of the Wisest*; whilst great Souls are less acquainted with those *Plebeian Follies*.

This *Science* is to none of greater Consideration than the *Historian*, who must needs own it deserves a peculiar Veneration from him; for it is his principal Guide, and without this the best Histories can be but of little Use, being so unsettled, and leaving such weak and imperfect Notions upon our Understandings, which can never make their due Impressions, or be tolerably well fixed without the help of this *Science*. It is necessary not only for the Understanding of the bare Situation of those places, where such, and such great Actions were done; but also their Nature, Strength, Riches, &c. as also the Nature and Constitutions of the Governments; their Revenue, Power, and such like; whereby we may the more clearly perceive the Reasons, Conquests and Victories, and such Things as appear more *Contingent*; and others of greater account, as the Subverting of States, making great Revolutions, Deposing Kings, &c. which Things seem more peculiarly belonging to *Providence*.

Geography indeed without *History* may be understood, and be very useful in many Respects, though not so perfectly; but *History* without *Geography* can never be well understood, or have its right Use, *but is as a dead Carcass without either Life or Motion*. And

from hence arises that small Respect and little Value that so many Men have for *History*, (one of the greatest Instructors of Mens Manners) and only because of the unfit means for the Understanding of it: And this it is that makes almost all Foreign News go down so hardly, and seem so dull and tedious to the generality of inferiour Persons; when a little Pains, and a small Skill in this *Science* would soon alter their Opinions, and produce very great Effects.

As for the *States-Man* or *Politician*, he reaps many singular Benefits from this *Science*. By it he is acquainted with all the several sorts of Governments and Interests in other Parts, and by the Knowledge of them he is capable of Correcting of many Faults, and supplying Defects of the matters of Policy and State in his own Country. By this *Science* he finds the best helps for Trade, Strength, or any other good Property that may improve or add to the Riches, Strength, Honour, and Renown of the Nation he lives in. From hence he has the knowledge of the Nature and Constitutions of all such People as he has any great concerns with; the Bounds, Borders, and Limits of his own and Neighbouring Countries, with the true Extent of each Dominion, both by Sea and Land; without the exact knowledge of such things, no State could be without Bloody Wars and endless Discords.

Then if we look upon this Statesman, as a *Souldier*, and a *General* of an *Army*, in all matters of War he has the greatest Assistance from this Science alone: For it is by this he understands how, and in what Order and Manner to March his Army in all Foreign Countries with the greatest Security; how to pass and repass Rivers with ease, and to go over Mountains and other difficult Places: how to Encamp conveniently for Forage, and safely from all Attacks of the Enemy, and such like; how to avoid Ambushes, and dangerous and narrow Passages with all Discretion; how to retreat in good Order and Method; with a great many other things of this Nature, so well known as need not to be mentioned.

The next Person I shall mention, is the *Poet*, the most Arbitrary of all Men; who by his Absolute Power Rules and Governs the World as he Pleases, makes Emperors and Kings of his own, deposes them, and does every thing as he likes: His unbounded Fancy ranges over Hills and Dales, fears neither Rocks nor Seas, soars aloft, strikes at the very Stars, and fetches Fire from the Heavens; yet still he is forced to stoop here, and must own that he has still great helps from *Geography*. By the help of this they find fit Scenes for their Plays, which makes them keep the true *Decorum of the Stage*: By this they have all the Conveniences that may hinder them from falling into Absurdities in their Feign'd Stories and Romances, that may make them

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seem

seem more probable, pleasing, agreeable to Reason; (a fault which much discredited the old *Romances*, such as *Don Bellianis*, *Parisinus*, *Knight of the Sun*, *Montelion*, &c.) Here they will never want matter for their Descriptions of delightful Valleys, pleasant Meadows, shady Arbours, Melancholy Groves, Solitary Retirements, the gentle Murmurs of gliding Streams, with all their charming softer Scenes of Love, where *Cupid* still produces fresh Delights, and Beauty plays and shews it self in all its lovely Shapes, so sensibly touching the Soul, that to them each Thought's a Rapture.

Geography has always been of special Use to the *Natural* and *Experimental Philosopher*, for by the help of this Science he has the Knowledge and understands the Nature of all the several sorts of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects; the great variety, Use and Virtues of all Herbs, Plants, Trees, Metals, Stones Minerals, and Vegetables that are in other Countries; all the great Power and Effects of the Rains, Storms, Winds, Tempests, Meteors, Subterranean Damps, Earthquakes, and such like, that are most incident and usual in other parts; all the strange Proprieties of several Lakes, Fountains and other Waters, with the wonderful Qualities of Burning Mountains, and infinite other things. Then for Experiments, no Science can be such a Master, nor any thing else give so great an assistance as this, in things of this Nature: (of which let the
 Royal-

Royal Society be a Witness, who have so many admirable Experiments from Foreign Countries.) To insist upon particulars here would produce too much matter to be here treated of, therefore I shall pass on to some others.

To the *Merchant*, this *Science* has always been of such great Use and Consideration, that scarce any thing is more apparent, and that many ways: First, by shewing him in what things other Countries abound and want; that he may know what *Commodities* to Export. and what to Import: Then by teaching him the Abilities, Humors, Fidelity, and Honesty, of all such Persons he is to Negotiate withal, (a thing which all Merchants ought to take special notice of;) then by shewing the Situation, Strength, Power, and Will of Protecting, and Privileges of those Ports he has any Concerns withal; with the Safety, Conveniencies, and Capacity of their Harbours, Havens, and such like. Then by shewing him the Danger and Safety of the Seas from their usual Tempests, Rocks, Enemies and Pyrates; by teaching how to take sufficient Care in long and short Voyages; and by giving him a great many other Advantages, which for brevity sake are here omitted.

This *Science* is extraordinary useful to many other Persons and Professions; as to *Astronomers*, who from hence alone understand and are thoroughly acquainted with all the different Appearances of the Sun, Moon, and

Stars, in other parts of the World, as to their *Longitude, Latitude, Declination, and Right Ascension*; the Quantity and Celerity of their Motion; and in respect of their being *Retrograde and Stationary*; the various *Appearances*, and different Quantity of Time in the *Eclipses*; the several *Influences and Aspects*, as *Conjunction, Sextile, Trine, Opposition, &c.* the *Obliquity* of their *Ascension*, with their *Rising and Setting* according to different *Horizons*, and according to *Cosmice, Acronice, &c.* with the different length of Days and Nights in Summer and Winter; with a great many other things of this Nature.

It is useful to Physicians, who by this may understand the different Ways and Methods that are commonly used in other Parts for curing the ordinary Distempers, with the good and bad use of them; the various Tempers and Properties of Mens Bodies, according to the several Climes and Situations they live in, in respect of Heat and Cold, Driness and Moisture, and such like; the Nature, Growth, and Virtues of many Simples, Minerals, and Medicinal Drugs, whereof every part of the World has some more natural and peculiar to its self than to any others, with the Nature, Quality, and Difference of the Common Distempers in other parts.

It is useful to the *Lawyers*, (or rather *Law-makers*) from whence they have the knowledge of the Nature, Force, Quality, Excellency, and Defects of those in other Nations; how to Correct or Supply those in their
own

own Countries, by making them more perfect and agreeable to the Security of the People, and Constitutions of the Government: which must needs be of great help to them many ways. It makes the *Mechanick* come laden with all the experimental Knowledge fit for improving of his Art: And to the *Architect* it shews the Nature and Quality of all the various Buildings that can be any ways beneficial to his Concerns.

In short, a *Nobleman* from hence may draw Instructions to please his Prince, and it makes him fit for the Noblest Employment, that is, for some worthy Embassie, where he always carries about with him, or represents the Person of his King. *Gentlemen* are by this endow'd with all the worthy Accomplishments that merit such Titles, being in a ready way to be Advanced to higher Honours. And it is this Knowledge (saith a famous French Author) which more than any other Advances Men to Honours, and Dignities, making Families and Commonwealths to Flourish, and the Words and Actions of all such as understand it, pleasing both to great and small; and causes all things to succeed well and prosperously.

I could have easily been much more particular and larger in every one of these Heads: but I would not too much weary the Reader with such known Truths: and likewise have mentioned several other Persons that are much indebted to *Geography*; and indeed there can be no Person of any Profession or Rank whatsoever, that has but the ordinary benefit of his

his Faculties, or the least Judgment or Inclination to Learning or Books, (let his Genius and Affections be to it what they will) but shall find many things in this *Science* that shall agree with his Curiosity, please his Humour, satisfy his inclinations, and add real Improvements and Advantages as to his Intellects: So that no Ingenious Person can be excused for his Ignorance in this Science, *This being the only one that comes under the Capacity of all Mankind.*

FINIS.

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